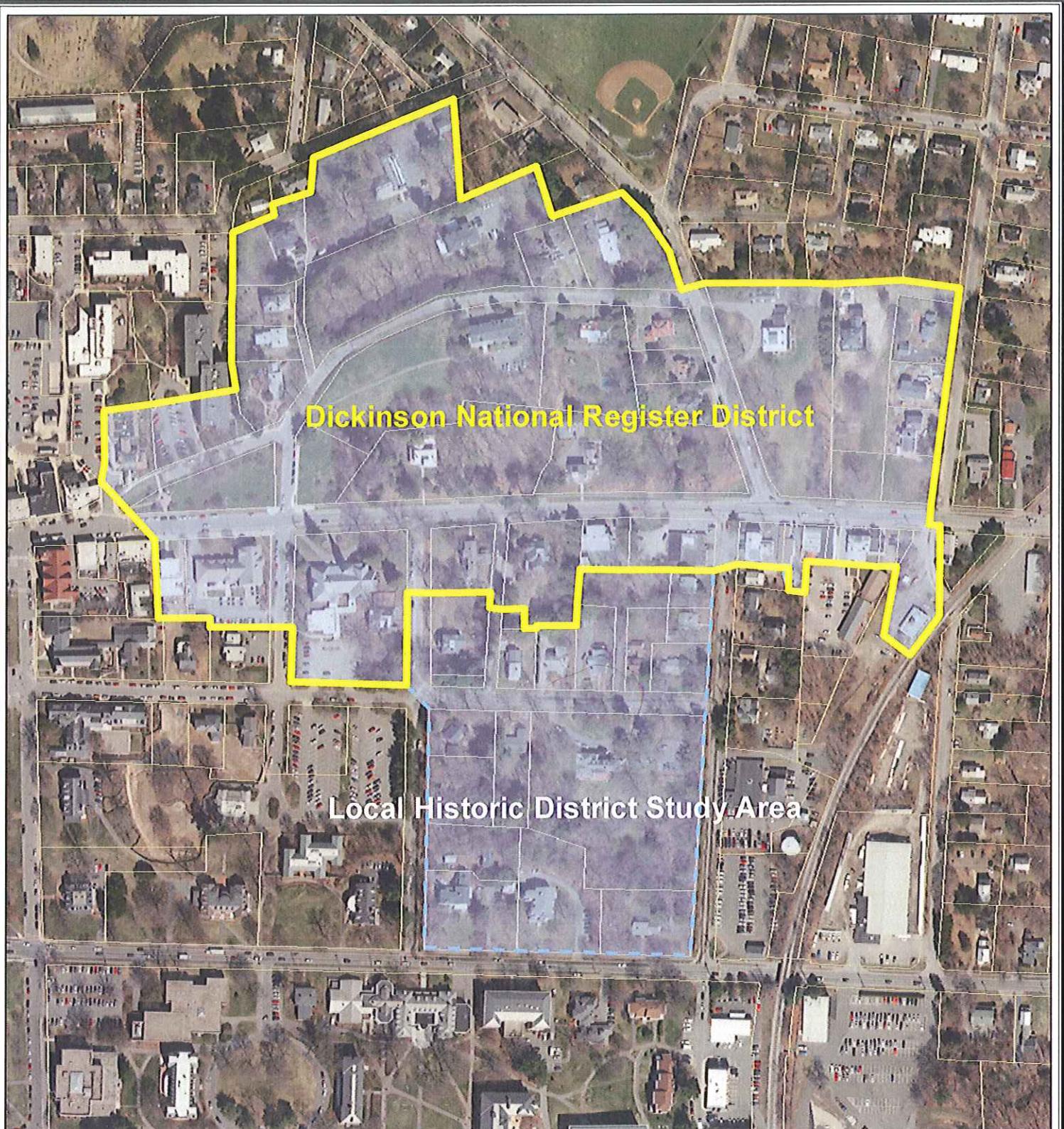


APPENDIX A—Map of Proposed Dickinson LHD with Expansion



Local Historic District Study Area



Horizontal Datum: MA Stateplane Coordinate System,
Zone 4151, Datum NAD83, Feet

Planimetric basemap features compiled at 1"=40'
and 1"=100' scale from April, 1999 Aerial Photography.
Aerial Photography: April, 2004.
Parcels compiled through a "best-fit" methodology to
match the basemap; revisions are ongoing.
Property Lines are not for conveyance purposes.

The Town of Amherst and its mapping contractors assume
no legal responsibility for the information contained herein.

Legend

- Dickinson National Register District
- Local Historic District Study Area

Town of Amherst

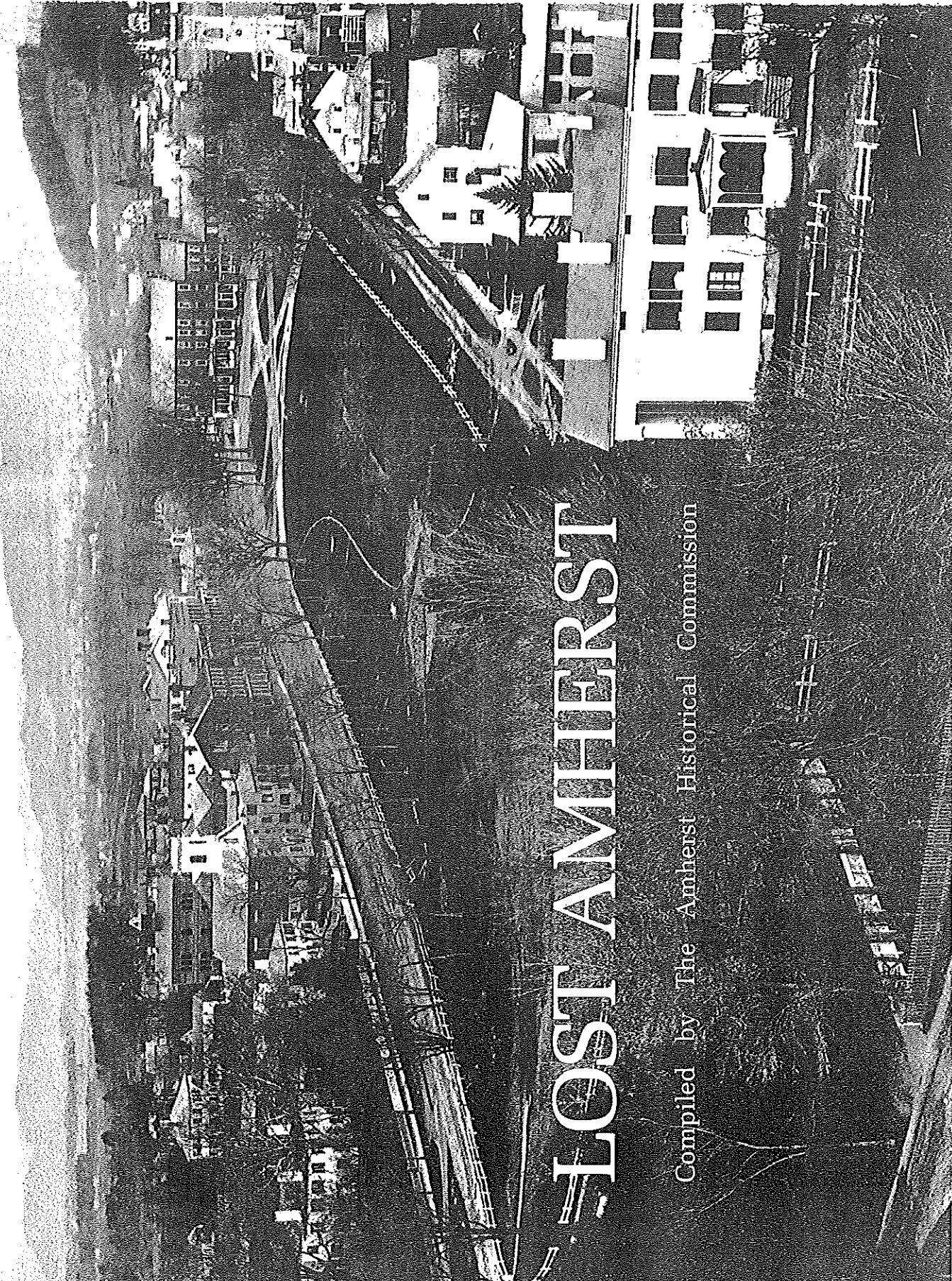


www.amherstma.gov

0 75 150 300
Feet
1 inch = 300 feet

Amherst Planning Department 3/19/2010

APPENDIX B—Lost Amherst



LOST AMHERST

Compiled by The Amherst Historical Commission

Introduction

Most of these photographs were shown at an exhibition, "Lost Amherst," mounted by the Amherst Historical Commission at the Jones Library in January, 1979. Together they capture the people, landscape, buildings, living experience and unity of the Amherst community many years ago. While life has never been simple or easy, the tempo of the past appears distinctly more relaxed. Trees and animals abounded. Amherst was a small place, rural in character, undeterred by encroaching urban sprawl, leisurely in its mood and pace, and conspicuously marked by the presence of its two historic colleges.

Bringing together these vanished examples of Amherst's architectural and social past is more than an exercise in nostalgia. The photographs attest to the depth of our artistic and historical loss through the destruction of old buildings by fire, changing taste and modern "improvements." Though we may deplore the disappearance of so many sturdy and handsome monuments of our town's past, we may be in a better position today to appreciate the honesty, dignity and beauty of the examples that have survived. They take on greater meaning and enrich our lives—like family and loved ones—through the happy mingling of past and present, old and new.

While America has lagged far behind Europe in protecting historical places, our government joined by states and local communities has in the last fifteen years undertaken heroic programs to register, rescue and recycle. The bicentennial has lent enormous impetus all over the land at once to halt wanton demolition of old buildings and to find for them new uses—public and private—frequently yielding productive sources of investment. Amherst has shared in that movement.

It is fitting that the Amherst Historical Commission should

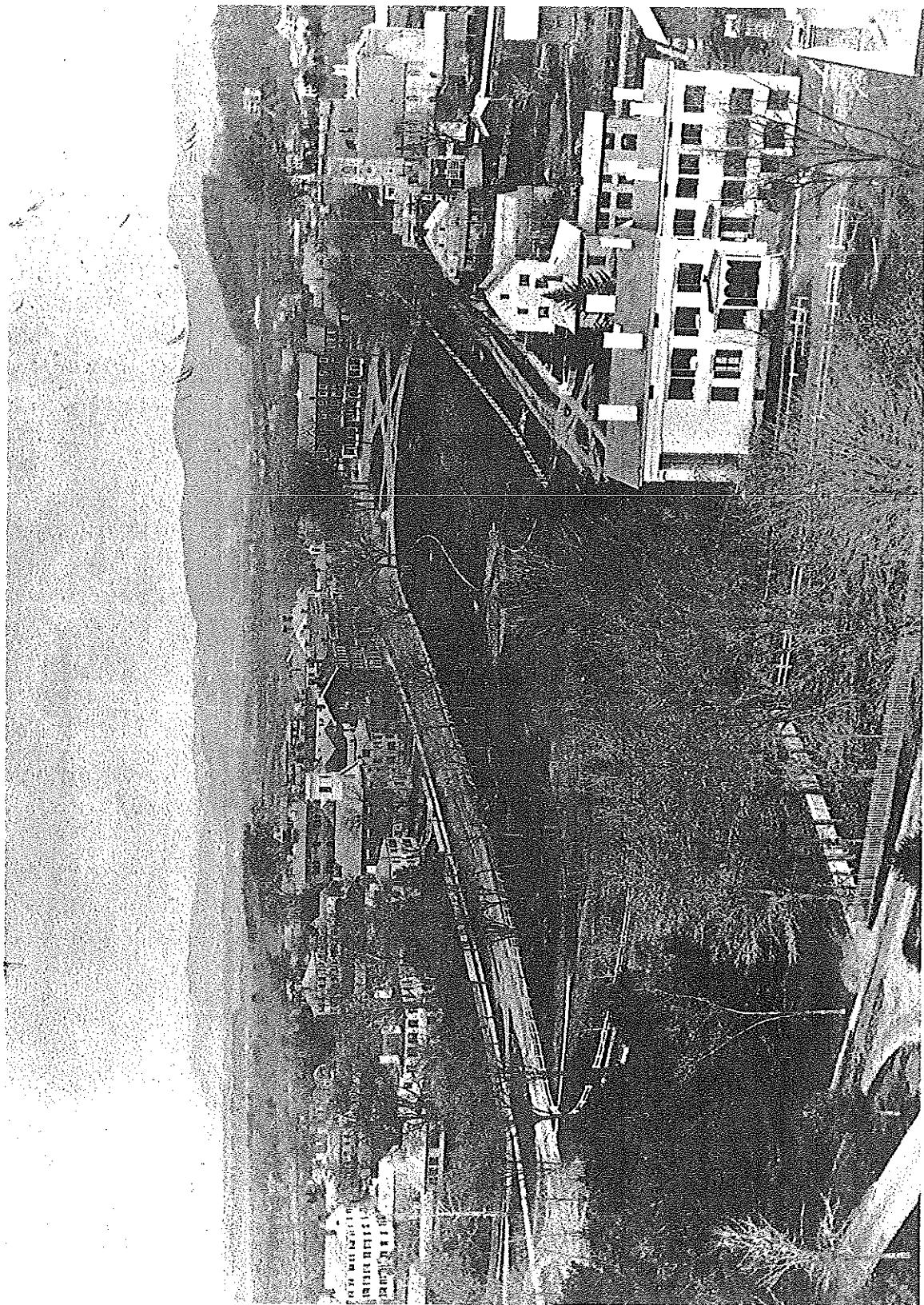
sponsor *Lost Amherst*, since it is charged with the twofold task of preserving and educating. Its principal obligation is to help conserve the best of the past, for only in linking it to the present is it possible to appreciate what we are as a community and how we came to be. To educate means to fasten on the creative power of our forebears through an appreciation of the artifacts of their design; to accept the custodial responsibility imposed on us by transmitting the visible reminders of the life and experience of the past to those who follow.

For help in preparing *Lost Amherst*, the Historical Commission is especially grateful to three former Commission members, Kristin T. O'Connell, Winfred E.A. Bernhard, and the late Adeline B. Procopio; the institutions and individuals who allowed us to use photographs from their collections—Amherst College, the Jones Library, the University of Massachusetts, the Amherst Record, Mason Jr. and Mildred Dickinson, Walter and Sarah Jones, and Mrs. Edward Kaynor; and the printers who have underwritten the cost of publication, Hamilton I. and Norman D. Newell.

—The Amherst Historical Commission

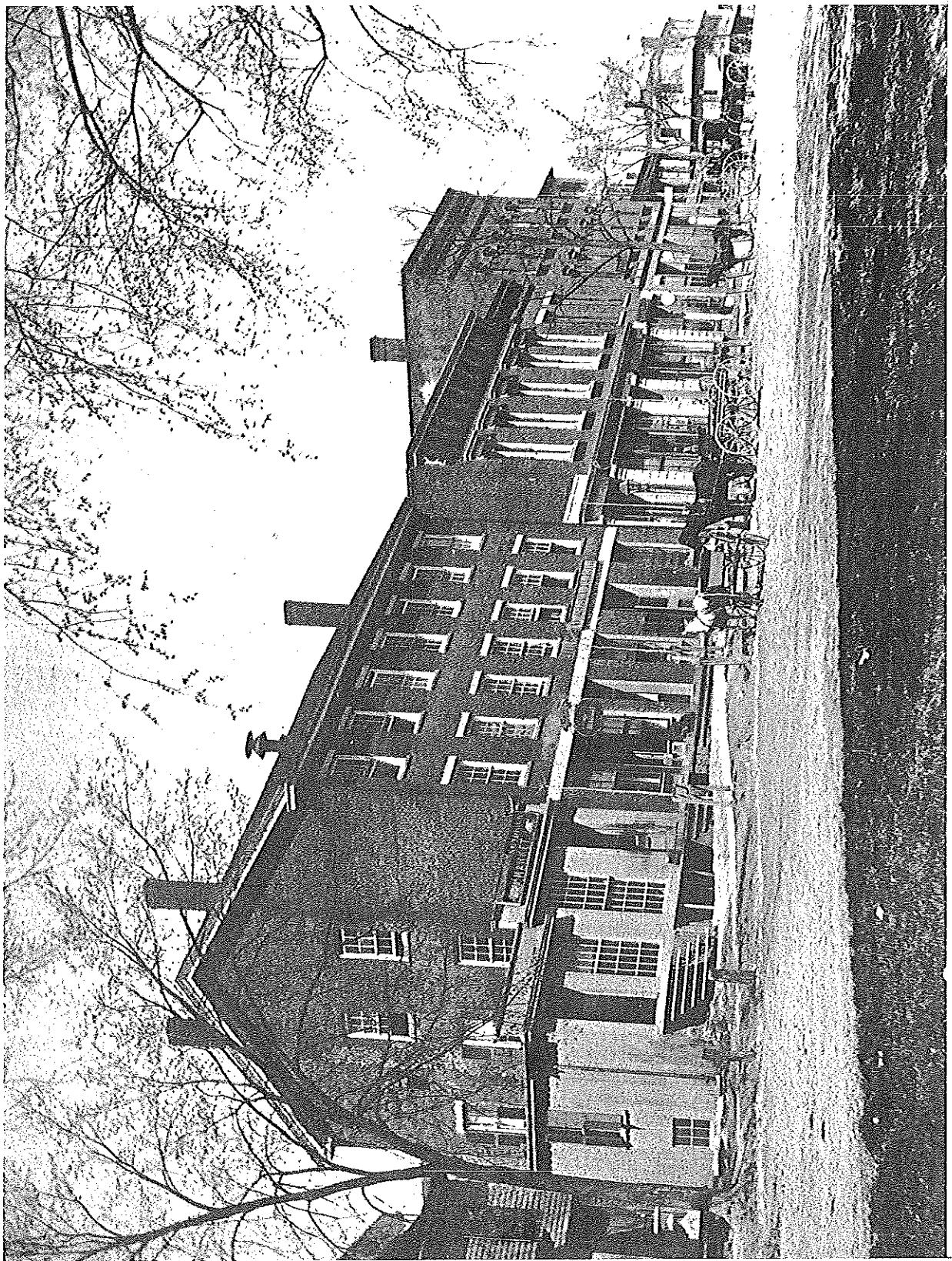
Virginia D. Grahame
Louis S. Greenbaum
Inez E. Hegarty
Ruth Owen Jones
John H. Martin
Sylvia Torrey
Douglas C. Wilson, chairman

July, 1980

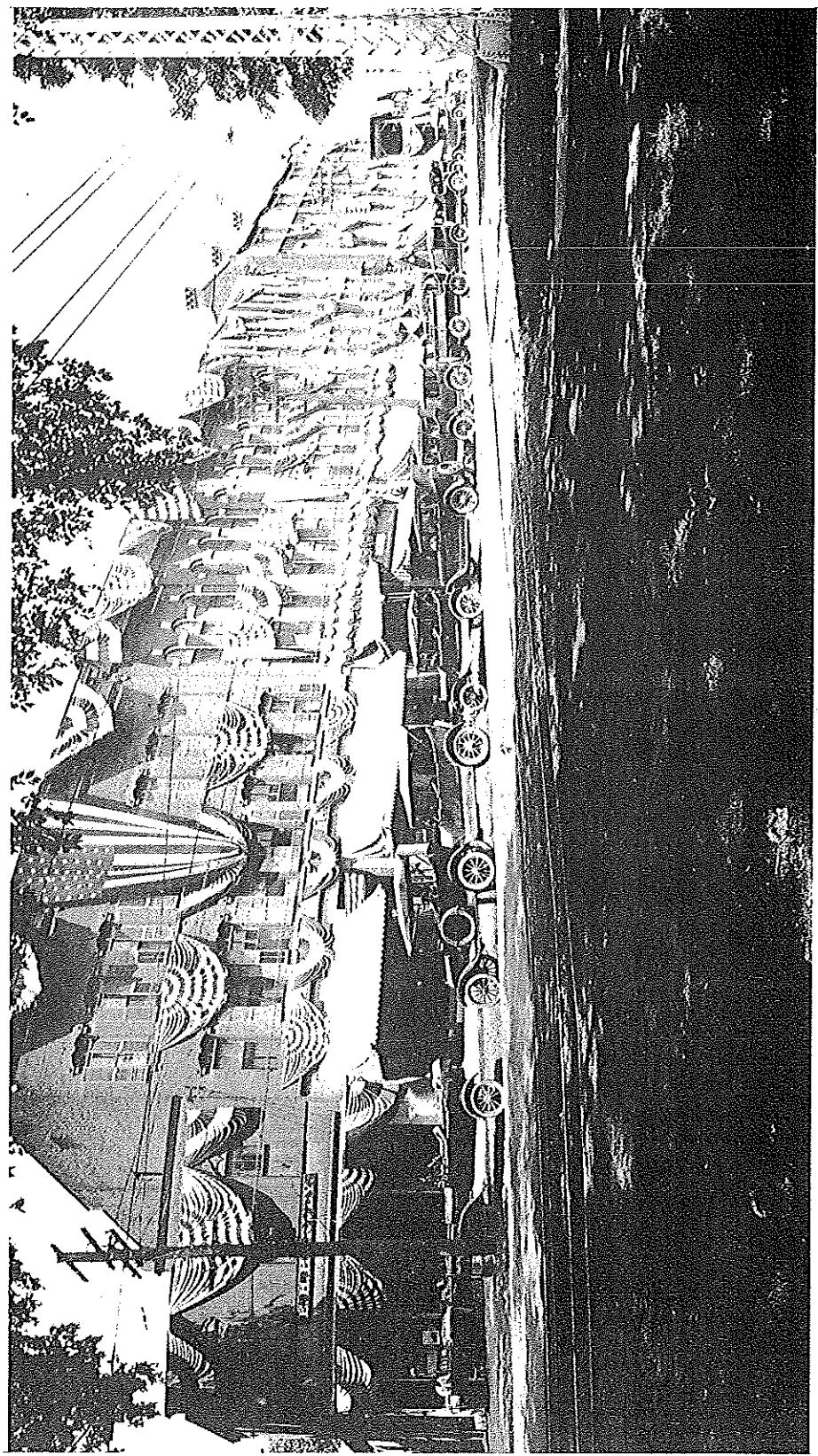


The Amherst Town Common, looking north, ca. 1869. This photograph shows the Boltwood House in the right foreground, now the site of Converse Hall at Amherst College. It offers a bird's-eye view of the Common, with Merchant's Row on the West-side, to the North, and Grace Church, built in 1866, on the

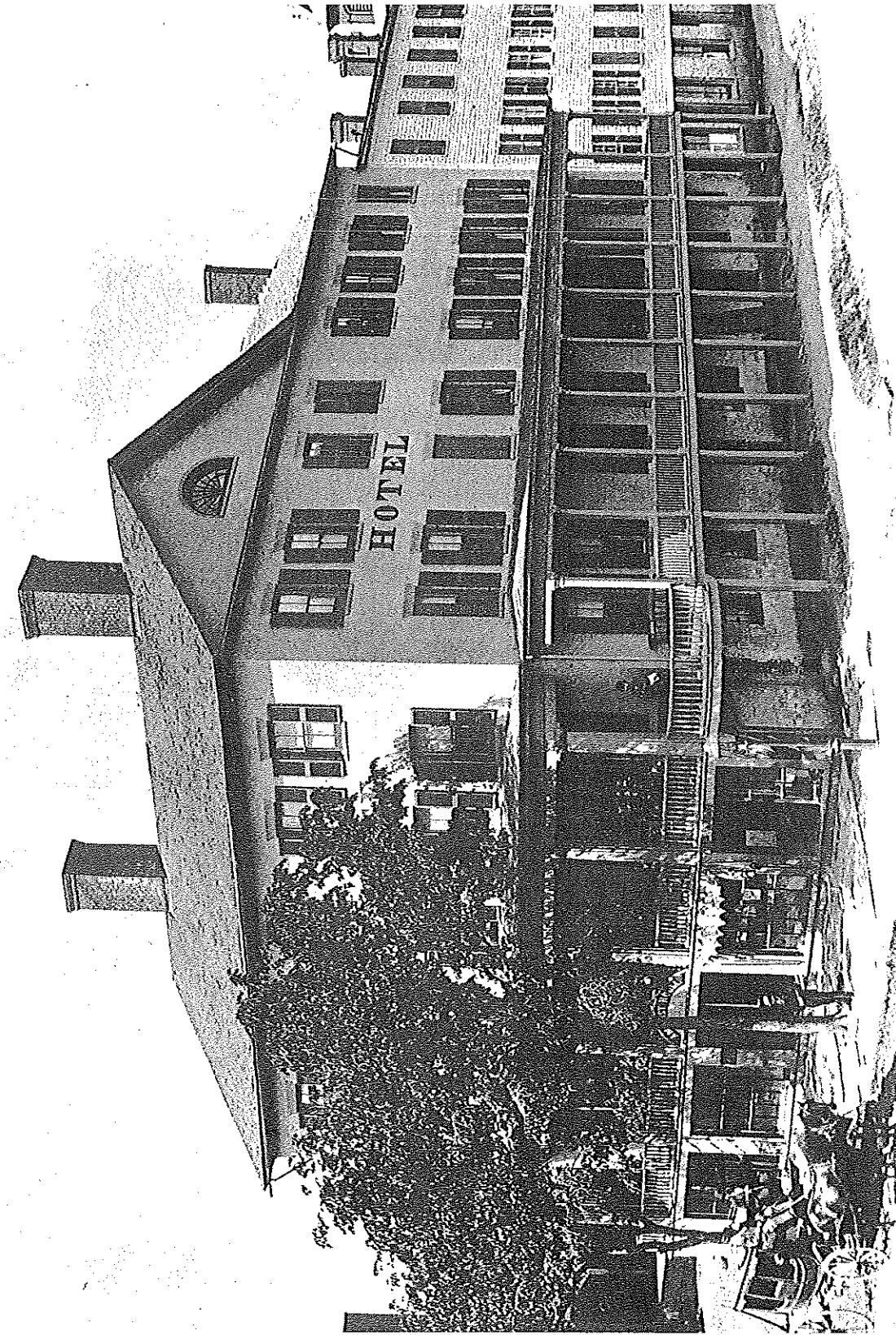
East. The picture reveals efforts started some years earlier to beautify and improve the Common with trees and fencing. The depressed east side had been very swampy. (Amherst College Archives)



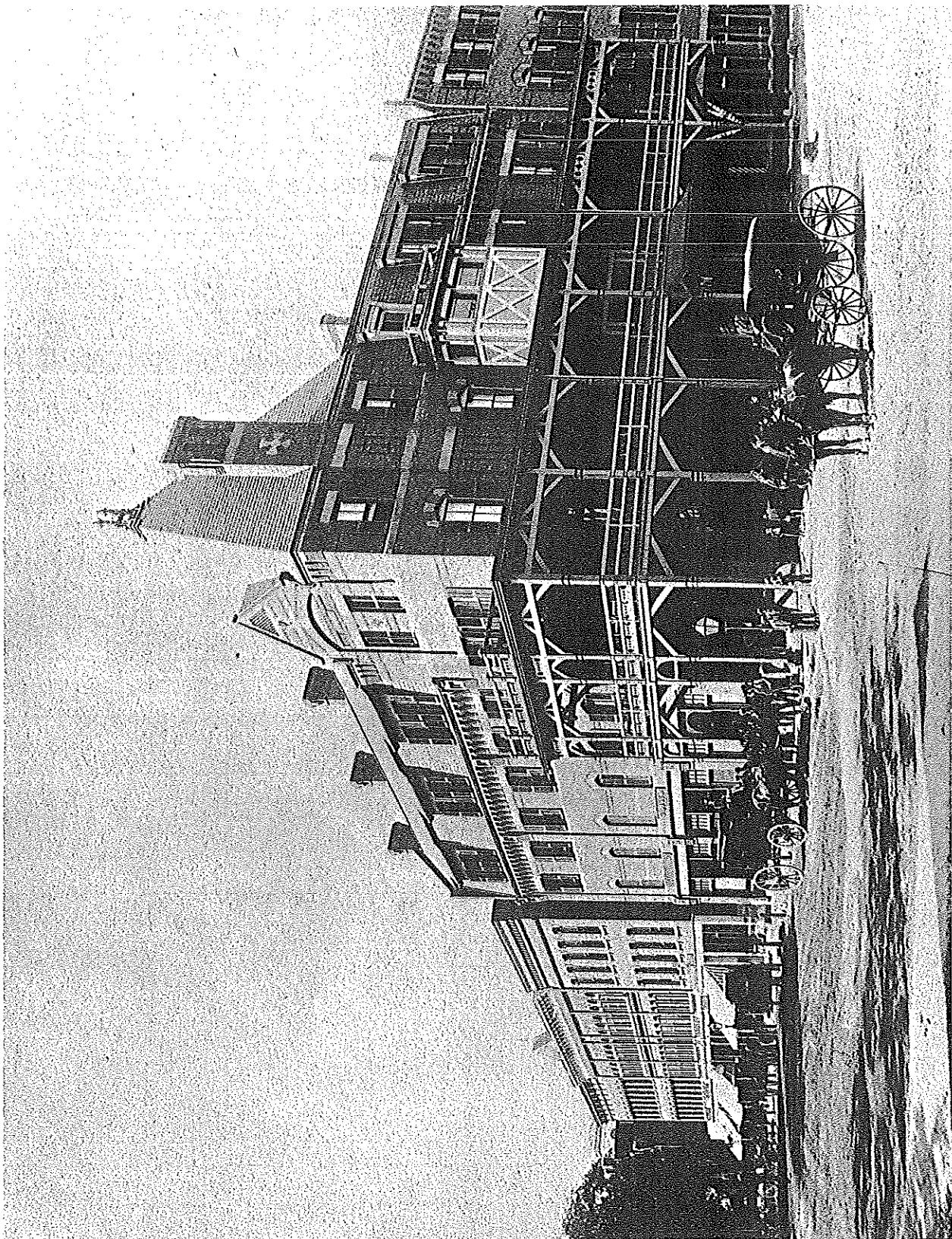
Merchants' Row, South Pleasant Street, ca. 1870. Here is a row of prosperous local businesses including Kendrick's Market, which later became Harvey's, and the W. and G. Cutler General Store, which became Jackson and Cutler after 1884, then Hastings. To the far right are the Amherst House, at what is now the Amherst Savings Bank corner, and its annex across Amity Street, where the First National Bank now stands.
(Amherst College Archives)



South Pleasant Street from the Common, June, 1921. The bunting marks the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Amherst College. Parking meters were unknown—and probably unnecessary. [Special Collections, Jones Library]

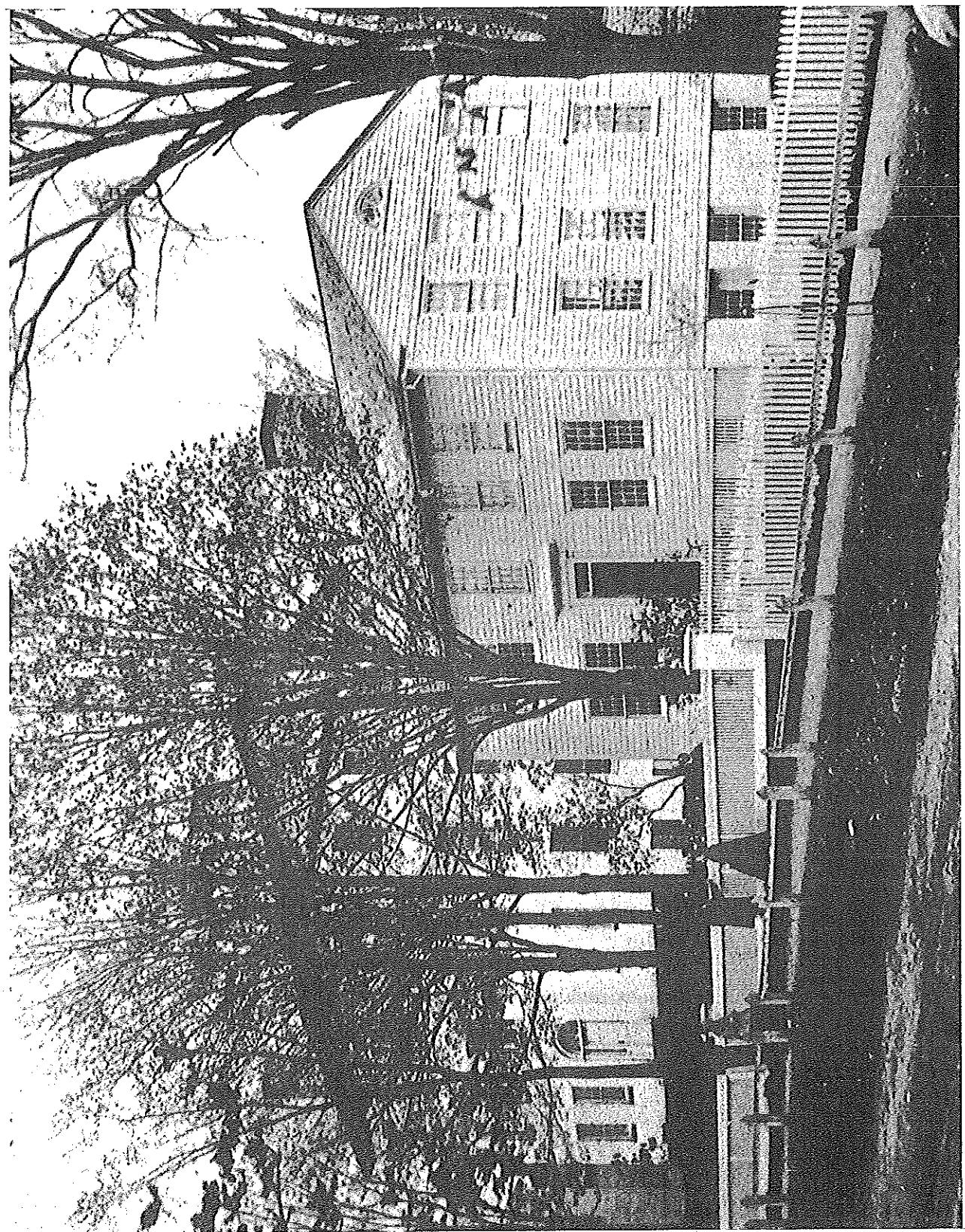


Old Amherst House, corner of South Pleasant and Amity Streets, ca. 1865. Previously known as the Boltwood Tavern, the establishment was sold in 1838 and the name was changed to The Amherst House. It and most of Merchants' Row were destroyed by a fire on July 4, 1879. [Amherst College Archives]

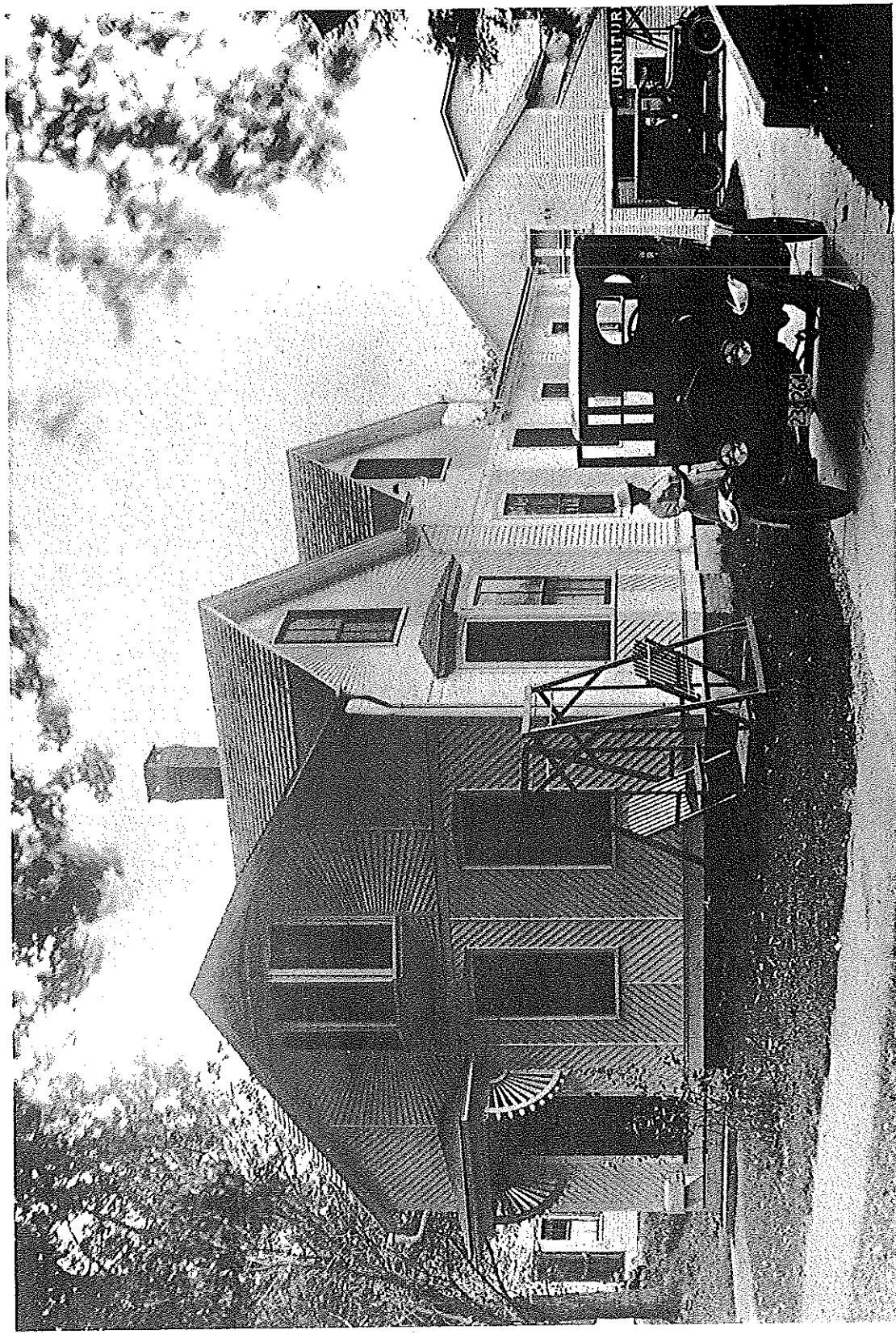


Second Amherst House, ca. 1880. This is what the Amherst House looked like when it was rebuilt after the fire of July, 1879. It served the town as a hotel until it closed in 1917. The 1891 Handbook of Massachusetts, published by Frederick Hitchcock, said that the Amherst House was "a hostelry bearing an enviable reputation throughout the state."

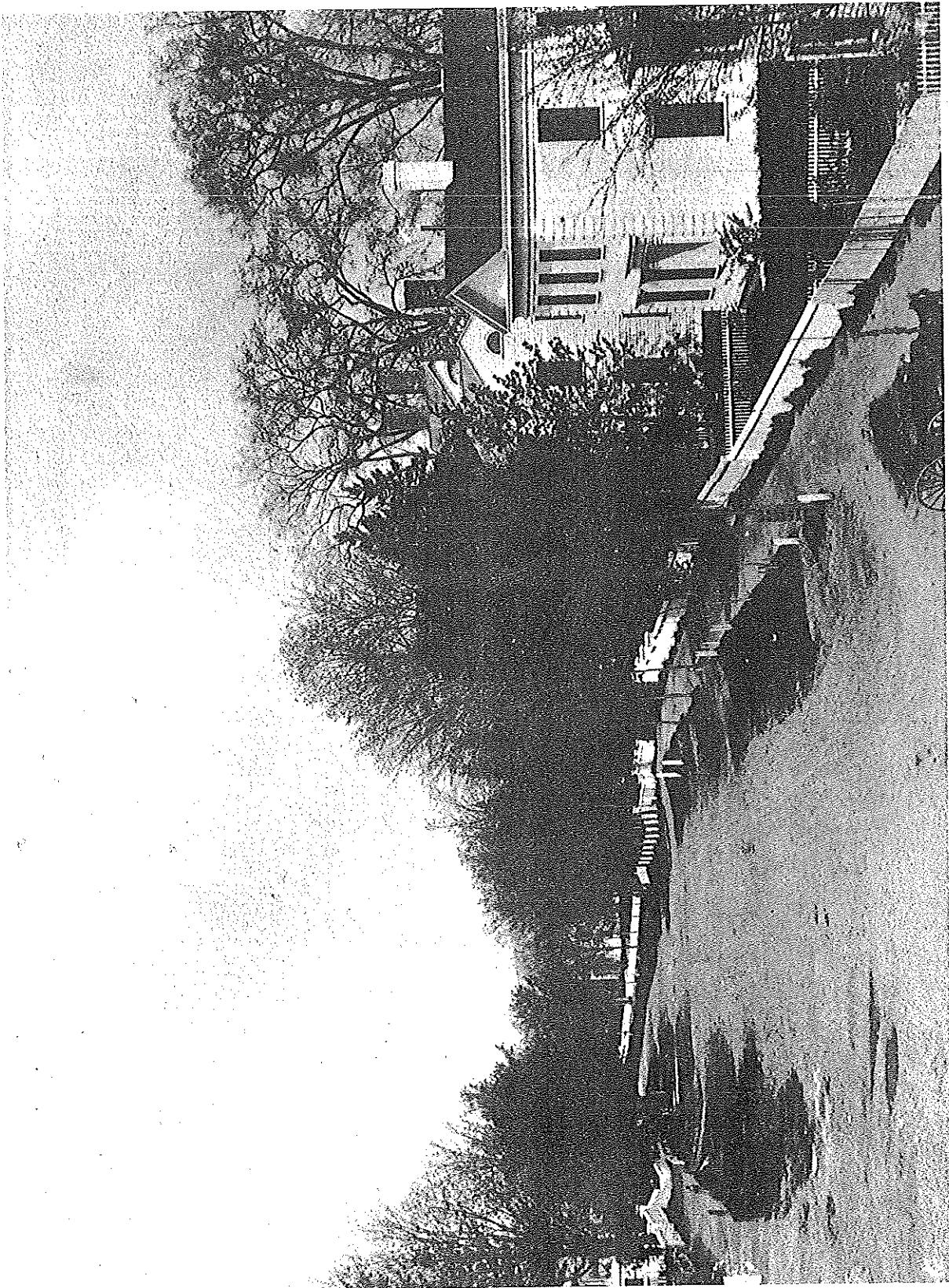
It was "owned by the Conkey heirs," and, "Ordinarily, one hundred guests may be accommodated . . . Lorenzo Chase has been the proprietor since 1890. Connected with the hotel, T.L. Paige has a finely equipped livery stable." (Amherst College Archives)



Amherst Academy, on left, undated. The Academy was built in 1814 on land given by Dr. David Parsons who owned the house shown. The site later became the location of the Amity Street School. Opposite the Jones Library, it is now a public parking area and marked by a granite monument. The Parsons house was moved to N. Maple St., Hadley. (Special Collections, Jones Library)



Griggs House and Furniture Store, early 1900s. This house still stands as 120 Amity Street, but its unusual diagonal siding is covered. (Special Collections, Jones Library)



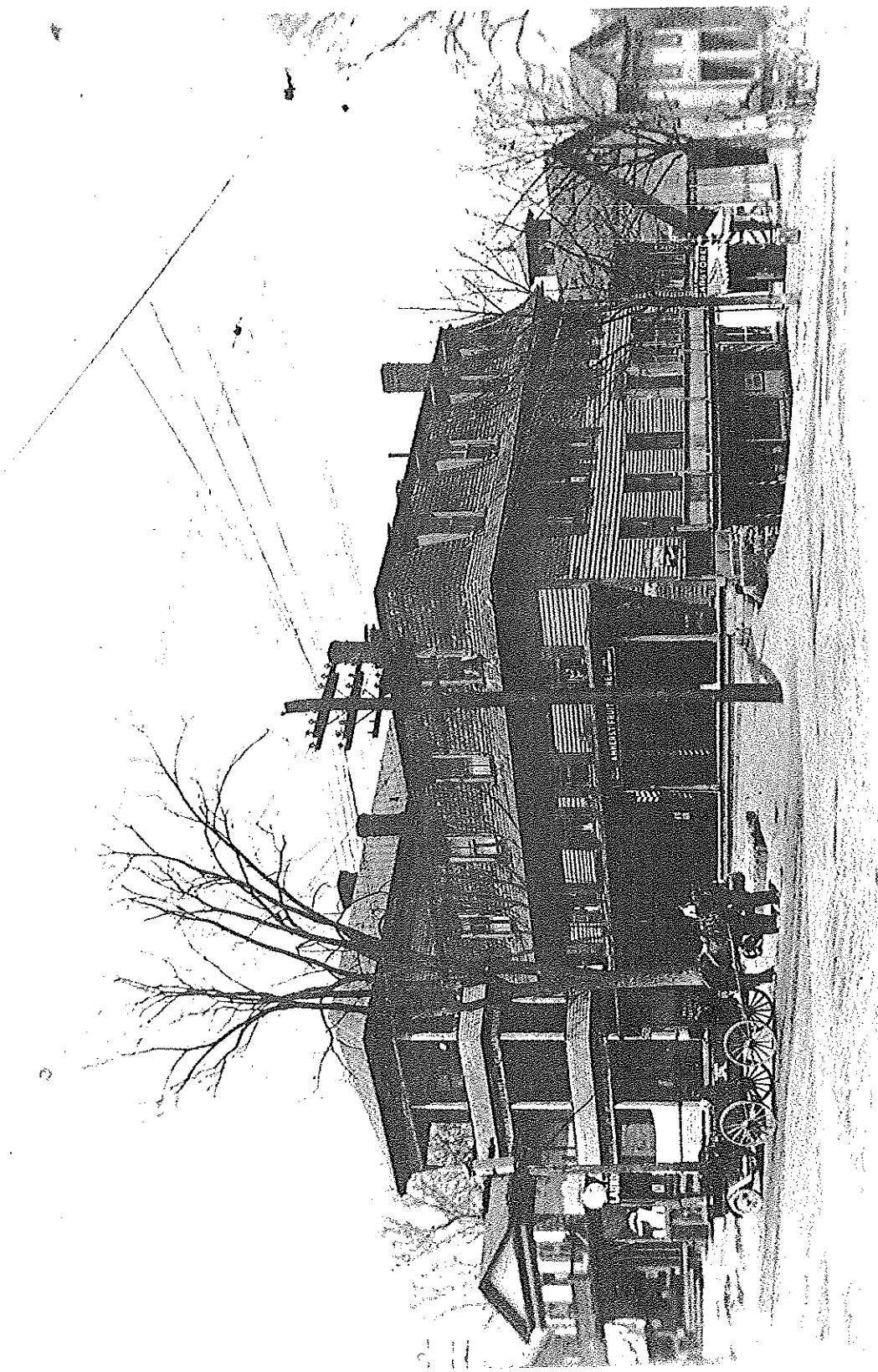
house, still at 219 Amity. (From a Cutler slide, Amherst College Archives)

Amity Street, 1842. This view is looking west down Amity Street before Lincoln Avenue was built. The last house down on the north side of the street is probably the Eugene Field

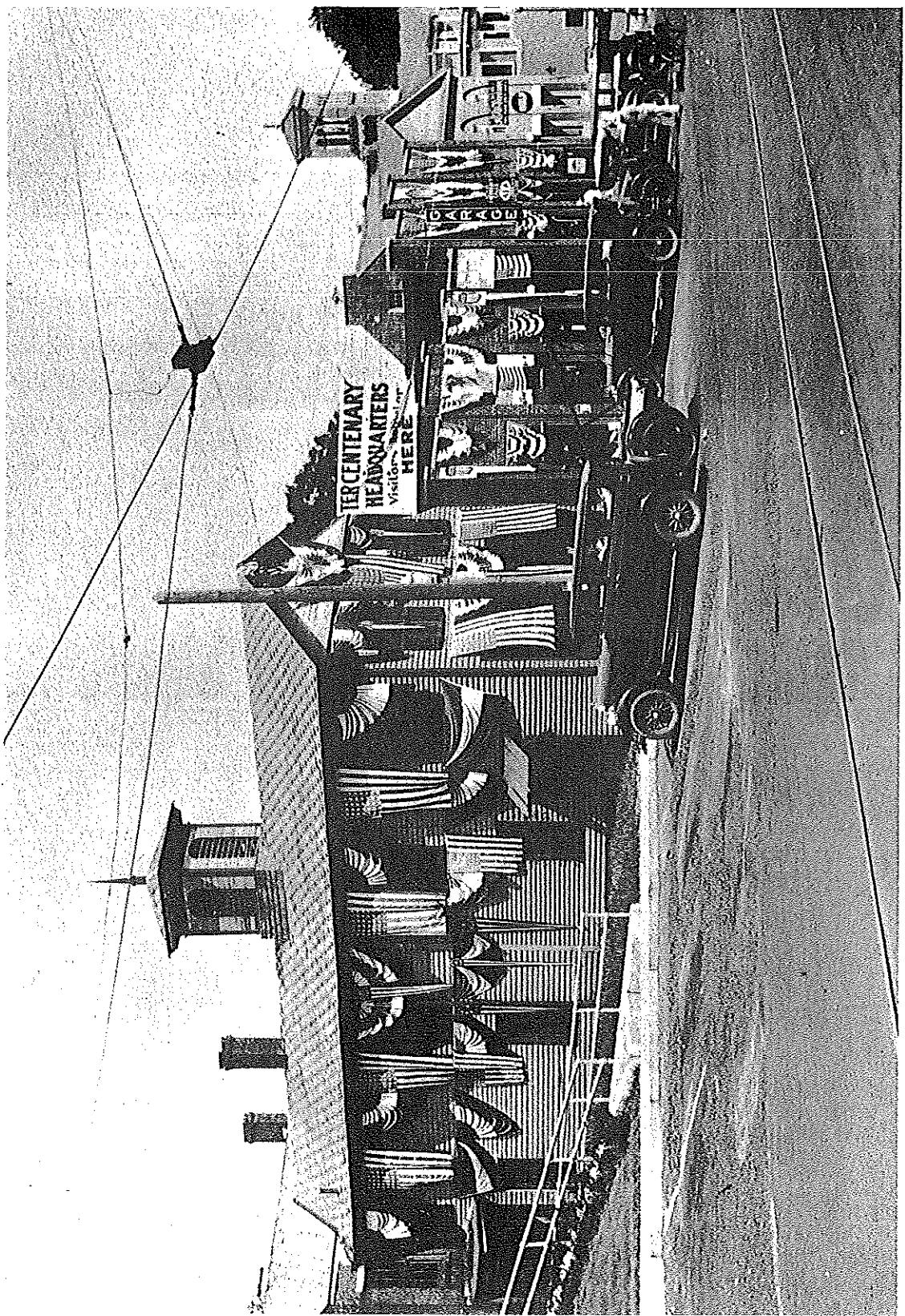


Amity Street, undated. On the right is the Isaac Labrovitz (renamed Isaac Landis) property just west of the Chase Block. The building in the center housed numerous doctors and is now

a duplex at 39 Dana Street. The Jones Library was built here in 1927. On the left is the very elegant Perry Hotel, now the Drake Village Inn. (Special Collections, Jones Library)



Amity Street at North Pleasant, undated. The corner building was called the Chase Block. The First National Bank, 11 Amity Street, is now on the site. At one time the building was the Amherst House Annex. Along North Pleasant Street are a cigar store, the Dana Livery, and the old fire station that was torn down in 1930. (Special Collections, Jones Library)



The Old Amherst Fire House, 1930. The fine house was built in 1845 and was south of the present central fire station. It was torn down in 1930. Here the banners announce the com-

memoration of the establishment of Massachusetts Bay in 1630. The police station was in the rear of this building at one time. (Special Collections, Jones Library)



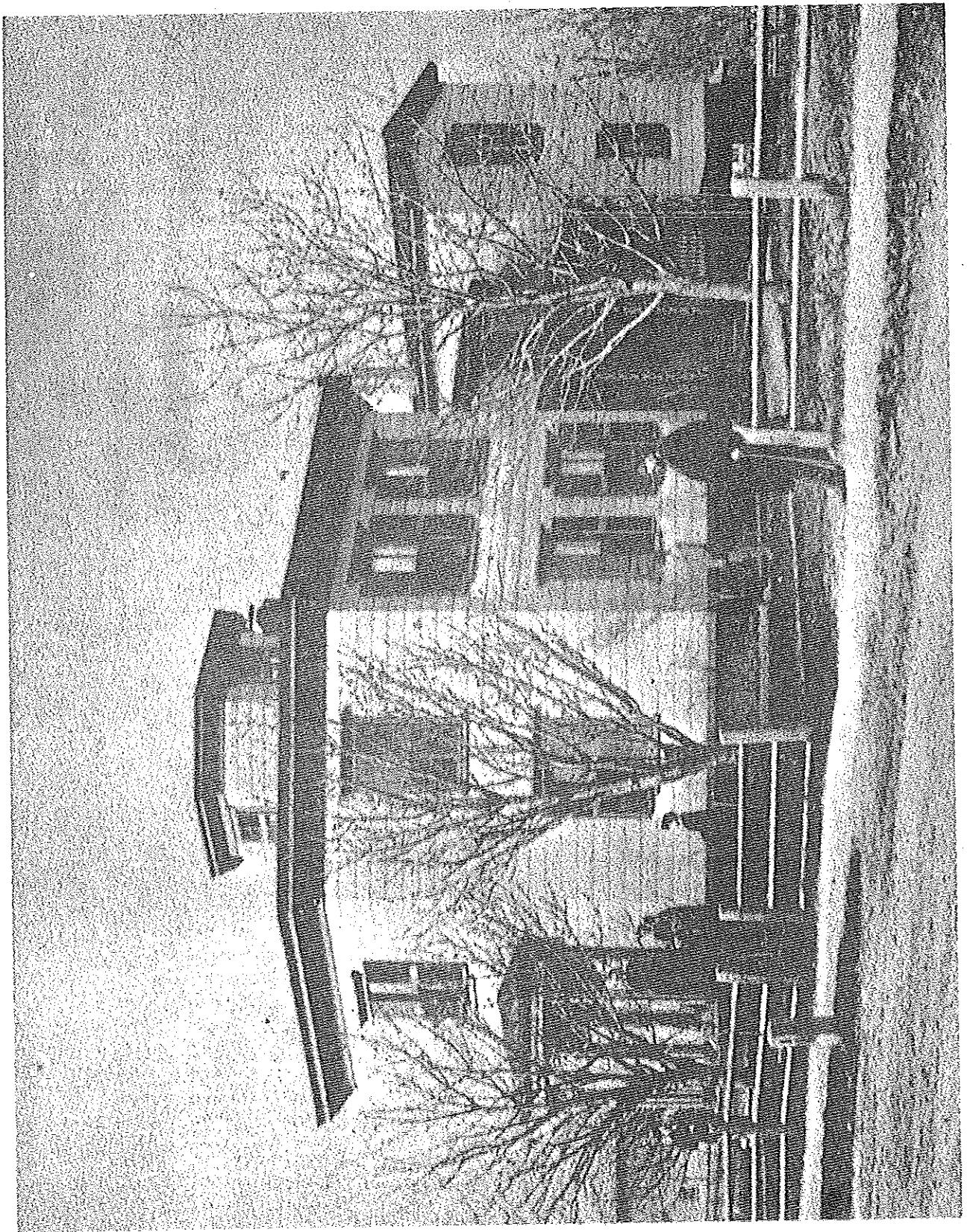
North Pleasant Street looking north, early 1900s. The house on the left is thought to be the Gallonds', and was about where Louis Foods now is, at 76 North Pleasant. The electrically run trolley was initiated in 1890 by the Amherst Board of Trade.

There were tracks to Sunderland, 1900-1926, to Orient Springs, Pelham, 1902-1930, to Holyoke, 1902-1932, and to Northampton. [Special Collections, Jones Library]



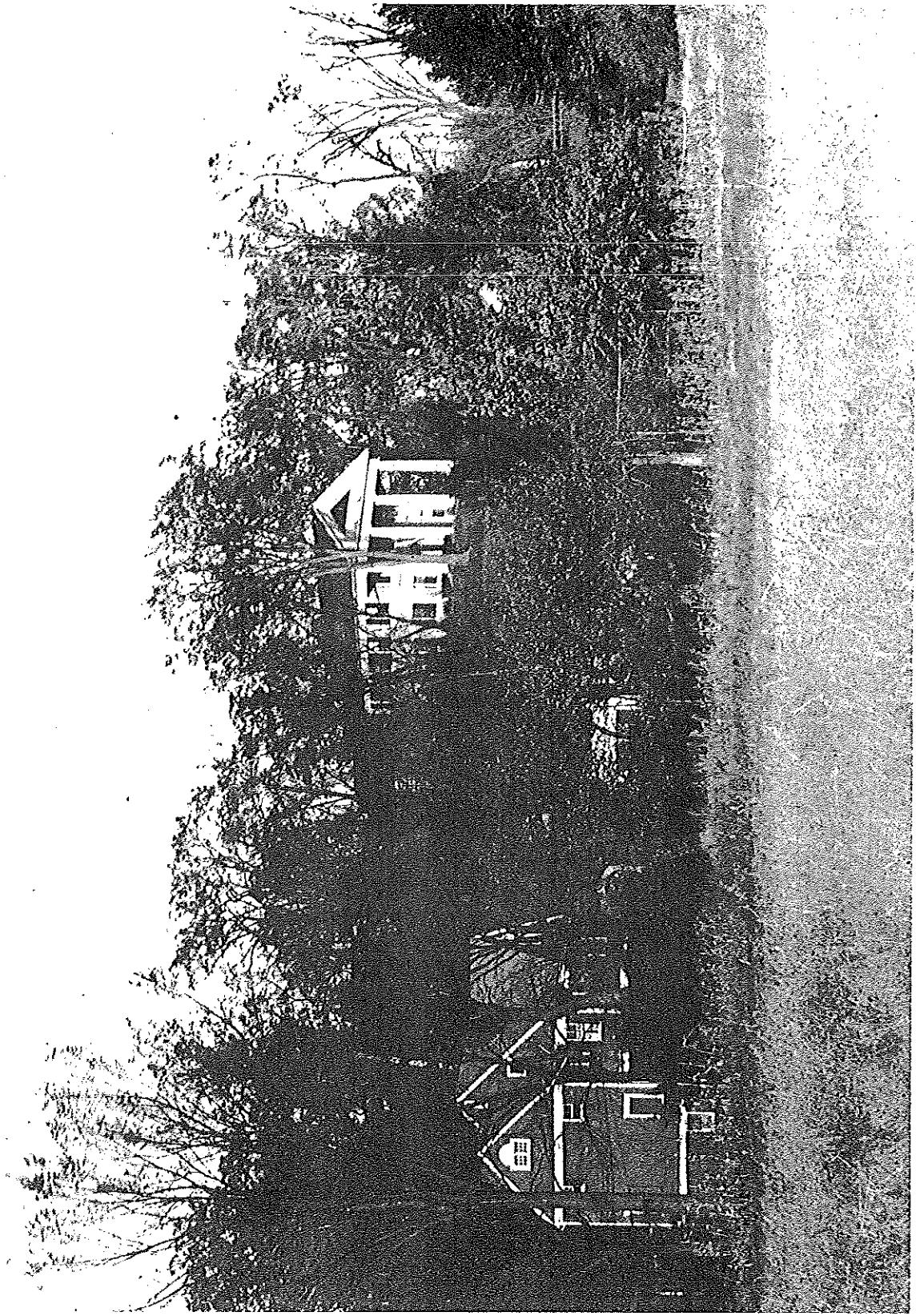
North Pleasant at Cowles Lane, undated. On the left is the Bangs house, now the St. Brigid's Church Rectory. Edward and Fanny Bangs left money for a hospital which was finally used to build the Bangs Center in Boltwood Walk. In the right foreground is the Fiske-Culler house which also was the

priest's house before the house was torn down for St. Brigid's Church (1923). The old Catholic Church (1870) was down the street at 308 North Pleasant, now converted to apartments. (Special Collections, Jones Library)



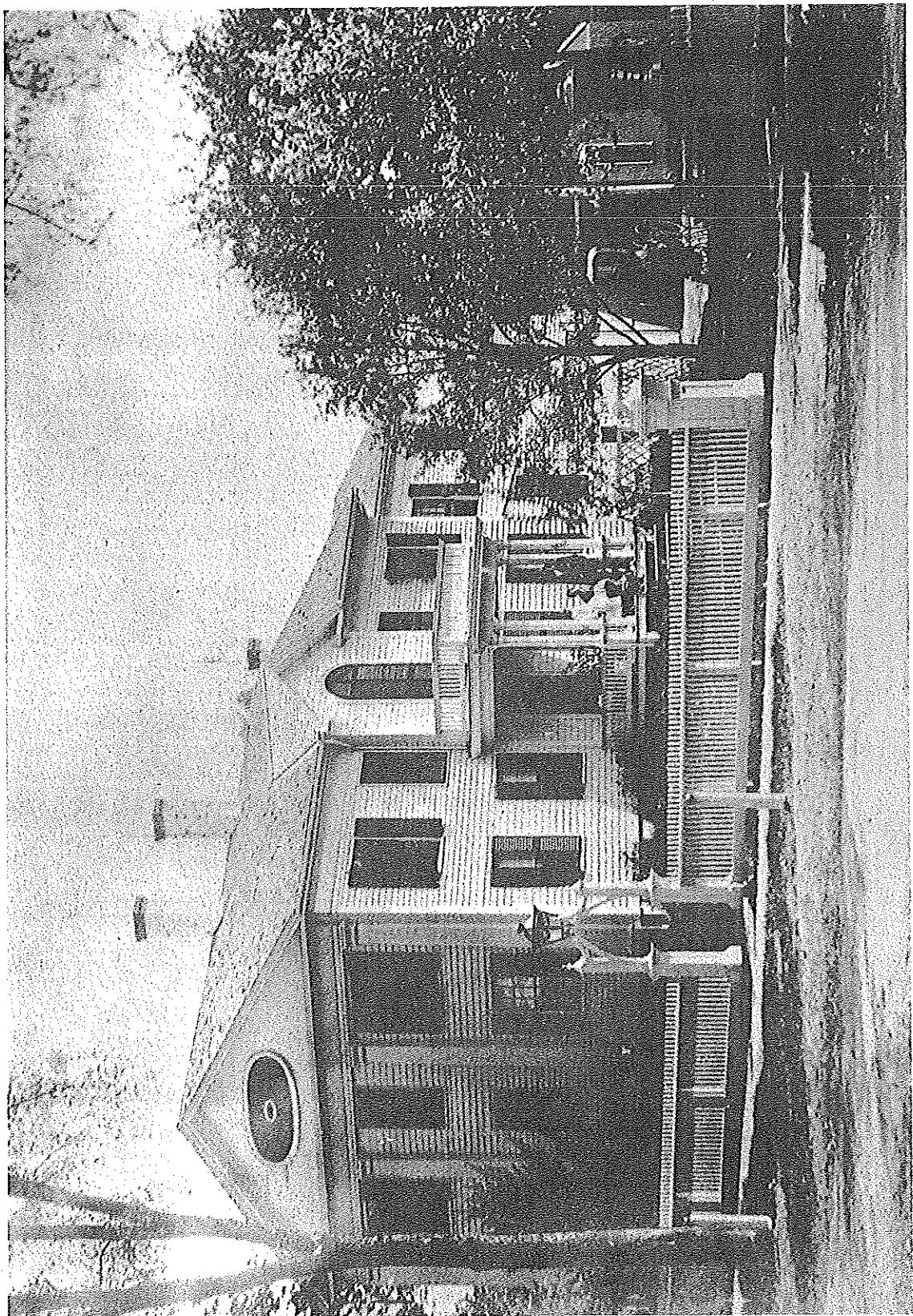
Amherst in 1821. He was architect-builder also for the Hitchcock house at Hitchcock Road and South Pleasant Street, and for the Second Congregational Parish House, now the Jewish Community Center. [Amherst Journal Record]

Octagon House, North Prospect Street. This unusual house was constructed by builder Warren S. Howland on the site of the present parish house of St. Brigid's Church. The Howland family occupied it for many years, and later two Howland daughters used it for a private school. Warren S. Howland came to



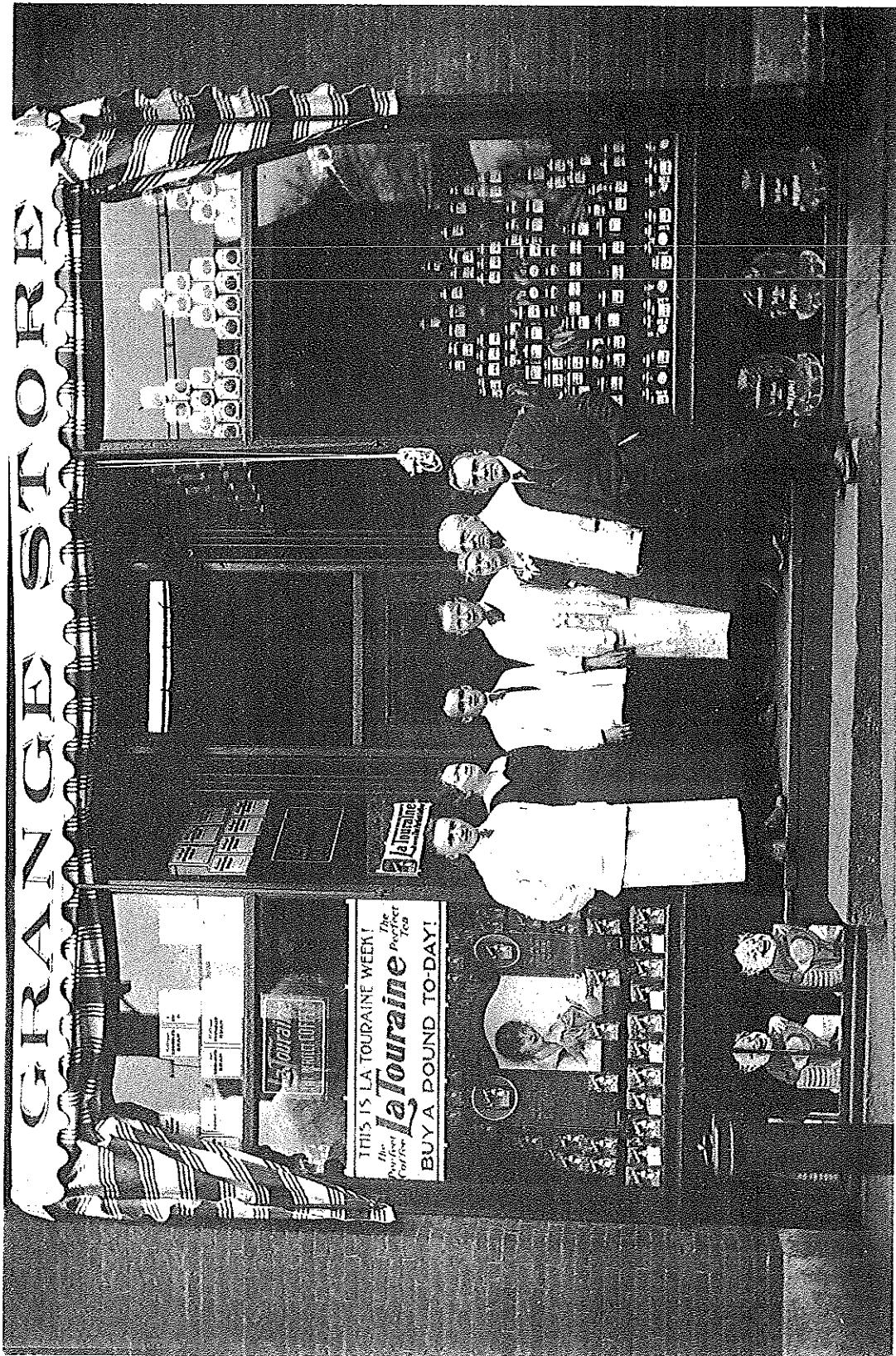
The Mount Pleasant Classical Institute, undated. On Mount Pleasant just north of Amherst center, this preparatory school was established in 1827 by two Amherst graduates of the Class of 1826, Chauncy Colton and Francis Fellowes. Henry Ward Beecher was one of its first students and eventually became a member of the Amherst College Class of 1834. According to the

History of the town by Carpenter and Morehouse, the institute declined after five years, but was re-established in 1846 by the Rev. John A. Nash. It was known statewide for its broad curriculum and high standards. [Special Collections, Jones Library]



Dr. Orvis F. Bigelow's Home, 31 North Pleasant Street, in the
the house. He died in 1899. His son William started a long and
brilliant career in the Amherst College music department in
1894. The Amherst Mobil Service Station now stands on the
site. [Special Collections, Jones Library]

Orvis F. Bigelow, an Amherst physician, subsequently owned
Dr. Orvis F. Bigelow, born in 1830, lived in this house from
1840 until 1855, when her father bought back his share of the
Dickinson homestead on Main Street from General Mack, Dr.



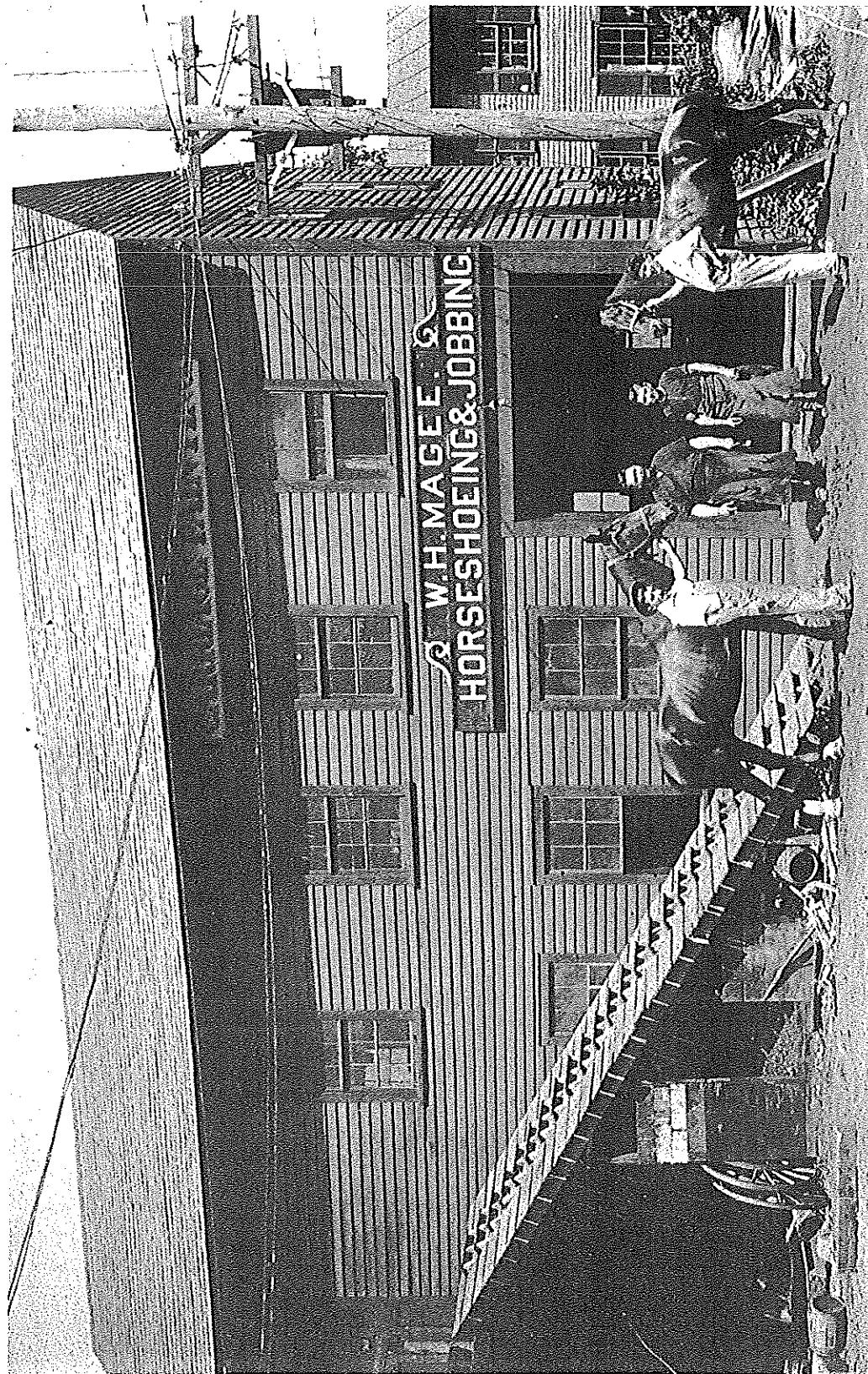
The Grange Store, 1916. This store was at 19 North Pleasant Street, where the Northampton Cooperative Bank is today. Left to right are Eddy Fydenkevez, Miss Hattie Gulyer, Freeman

Dickinson, Joe Kennedy, Miss Sue White, George Gallond and Mason A. Dickinson, proprietor. (Mason Jr. and Mildred Dickinson Collection)



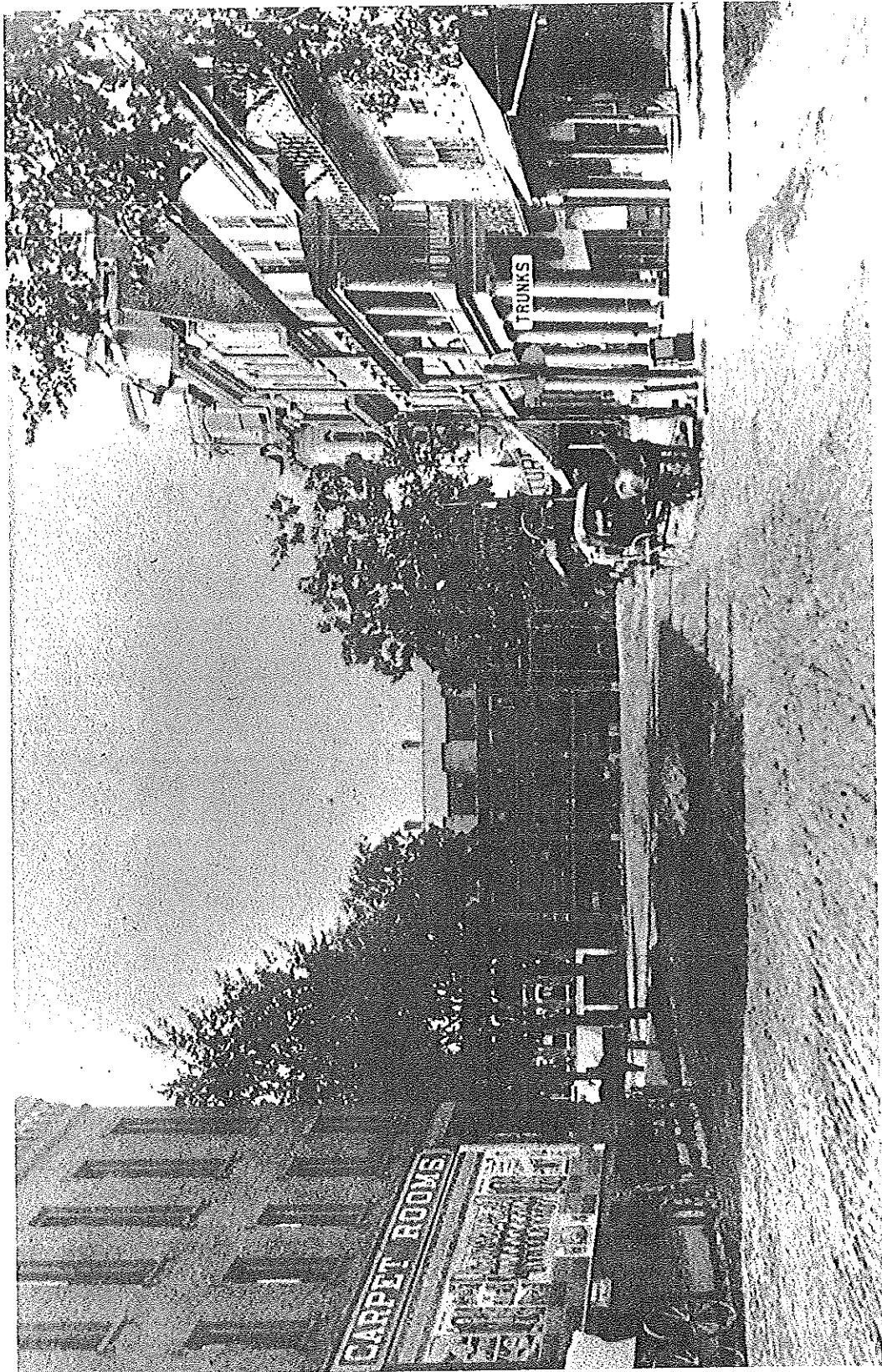
Phenix Hall, part of "Phenix Row," ca. 1867. This block was so named, presumably, because it was rebuilt from the ashes of a fire that swept the area in 1838. Today's College Drug Store at the site is only the latest in a series of pharmacies—beginning with Fitch's and then Morgan's Drug Stores—that date back nearly a century and a half. Phenix Row suffered bad fires again in 1872 and 1883. This photograph was taken from the Amherst House, looking east-northeast. (Amherst College Archives)

Phenix Hall, part of "Phenix Row," ca. 1867. This block was so named, presumably, because it was rebuilt from the ashes of a fire that swept the area in 1838. Today's College Drug Store at the site is only the latest in a series of pharmacies—beginning with Fitch's and then Morgan's Drug Stores—that date back



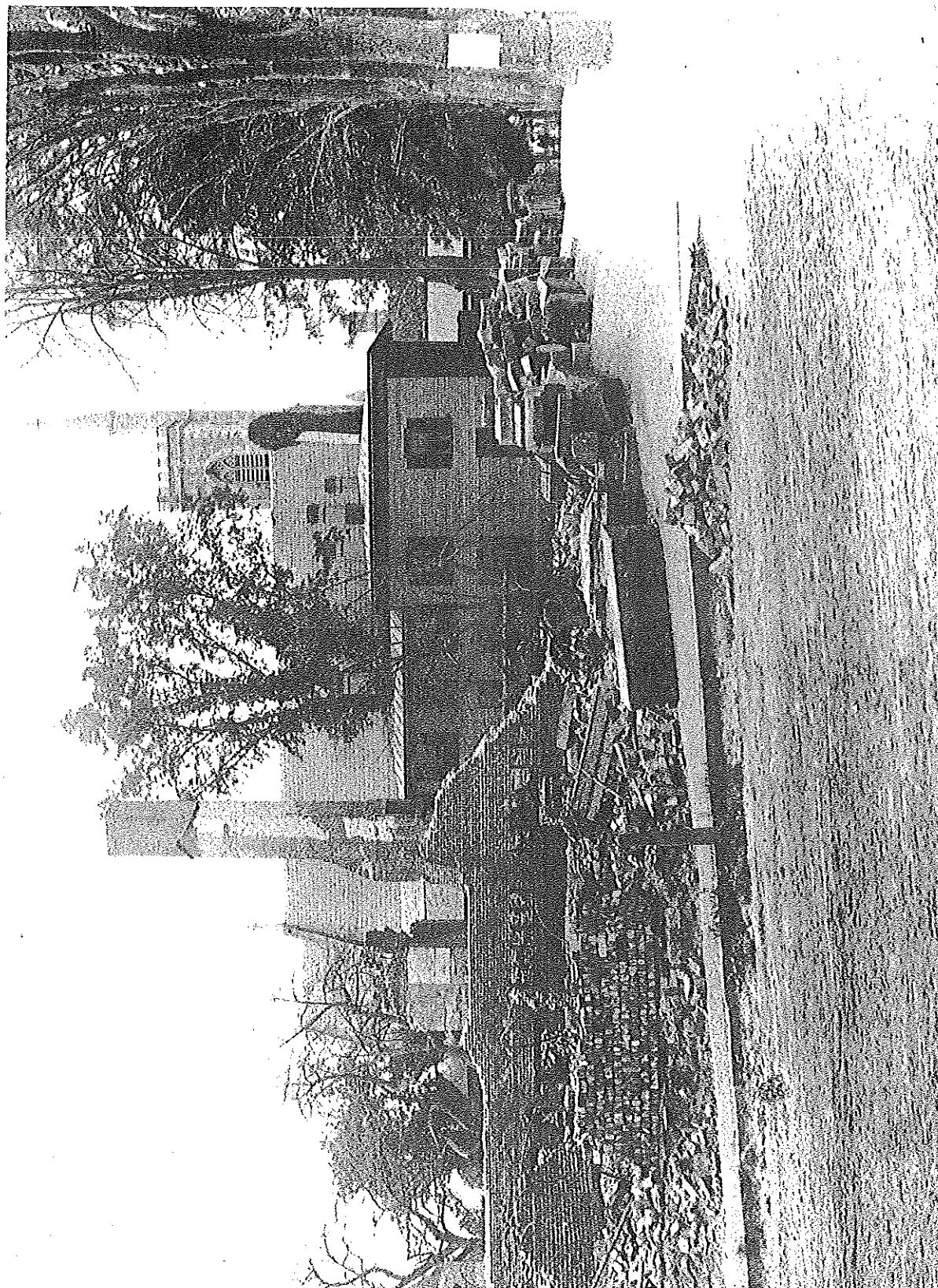
The Blacksmith Shop, ca. 1905. This blacksmith and carriage painting shop was behind the Andrews Block, 56 Main Street. One went in through the alley between the present Aubuchon Hardware store and Call Optician. It is now a parking area for

Boltwood Walk. Carriages were hauled up the ramp. Shown here, left to right, are Bill Magee, blacksmith, Lewis Dickinson, wagon painter, Dan Moriarty and Dick Hyde. (Edgar T. Scott picture postcard, Mason Jr. and Mildred Dickinson Collection)

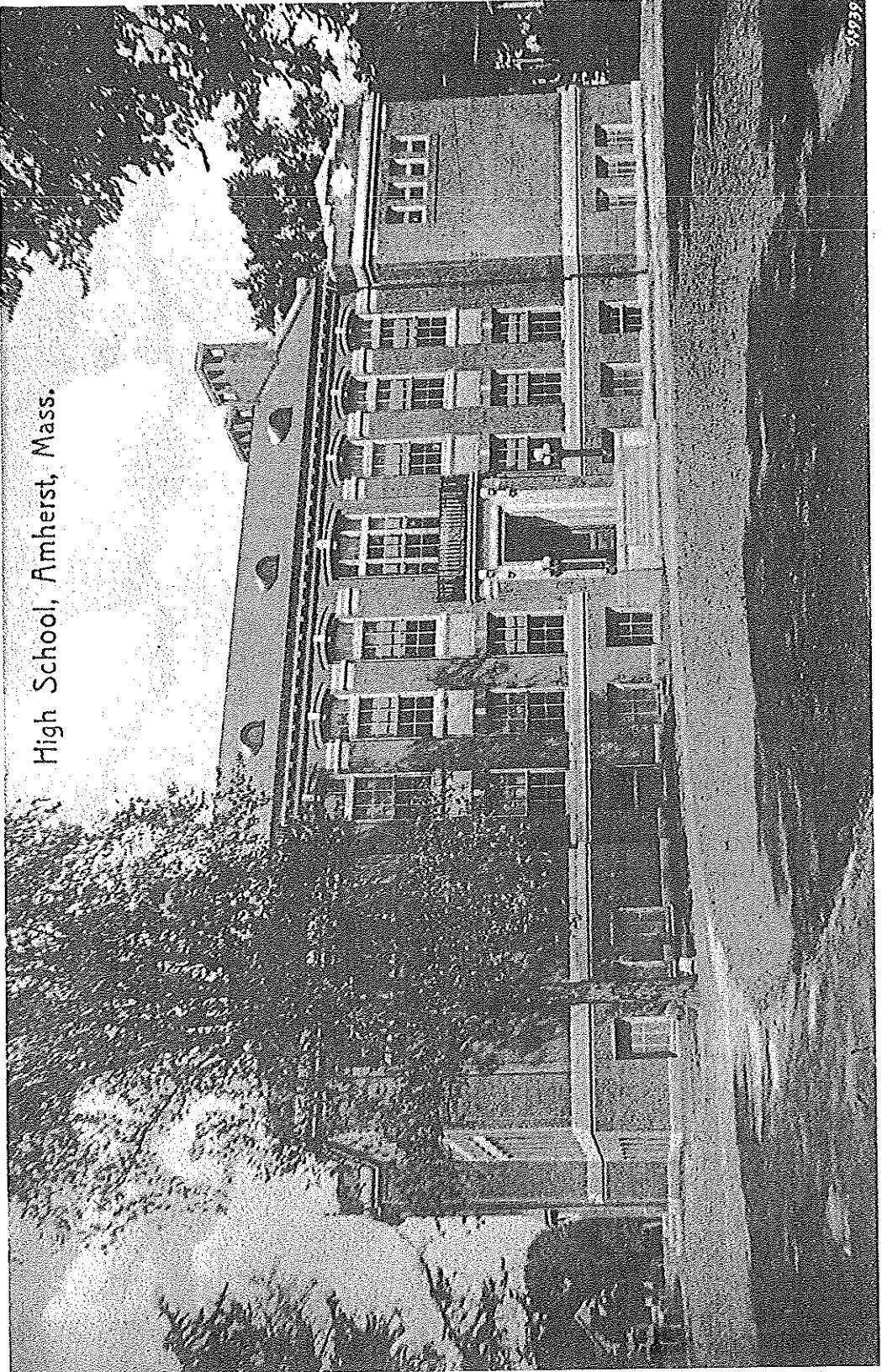


Main Street, looking west, before 1888. Palmer's Hall in the left foreground, on the site of the present Town Hall, was a professional offices building named after Dwight W. Palmer, a prominent Amherst citizen. The block was destroyed by fire in 1888.

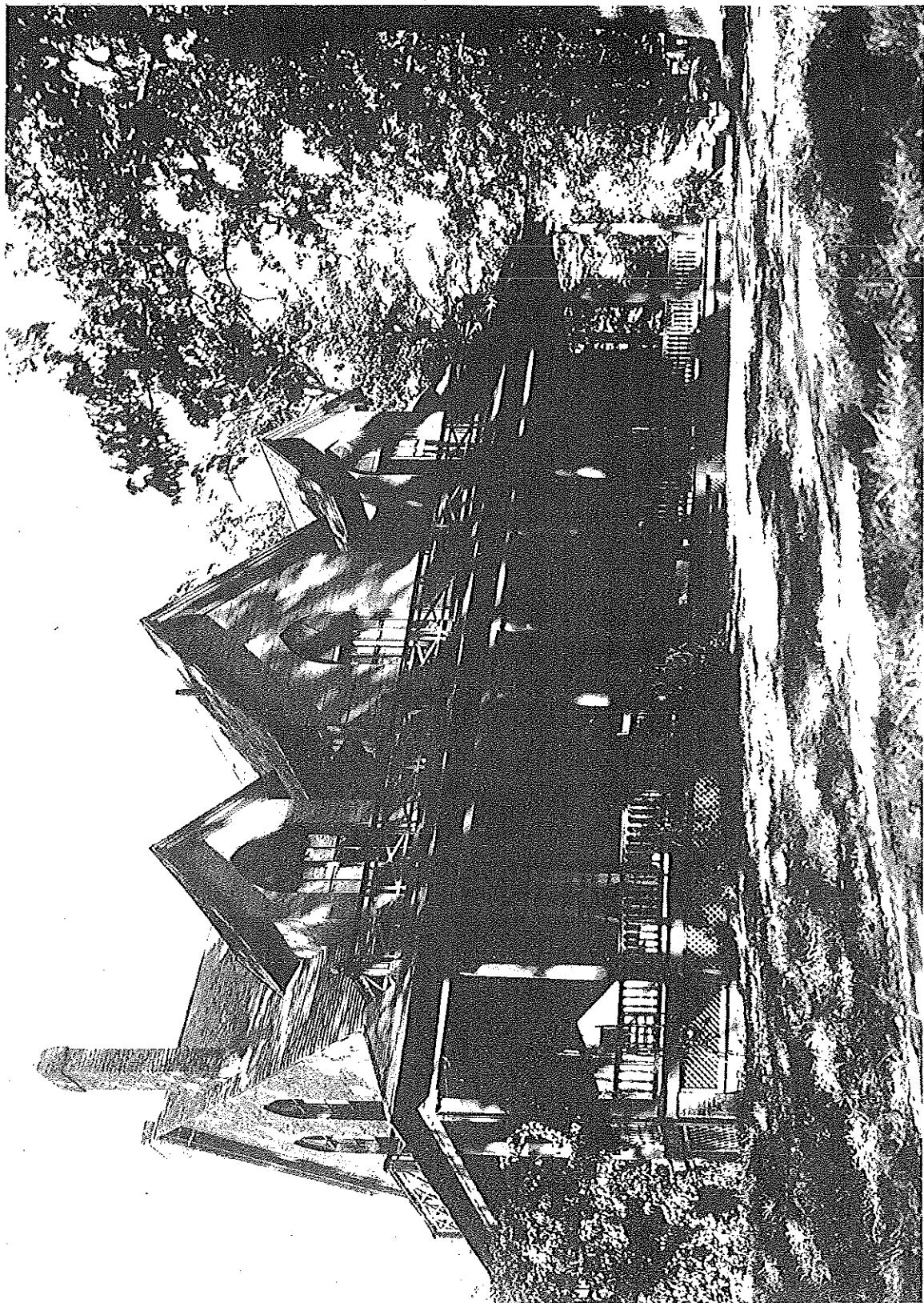
The Amherst House is at the end of the street, and part of the Marsh furniture sign is visible on the right. (Special Collections, Jones Library)



Corner of Boltwood and Main Streets, ca. 1888. Ruins of the Palmer Block, which burned at the height of the great blizzard of 1888, are shown here. See reference to the Palmer Block on the preceding page. The Town immediately acquired the site and began construction of the Town Hall, which has been there ever since. (Special Collections, Jones Library)



Amherst High School (1916-1956) and Regional Junior High School (1956-1969). This building on Lanes Street opposite Sweetser Park was discontinued as a school building in 1969 and torn down. The Clark House (1979) in the Boltwood Walk redevelopment area is now on the site. (Postcard, Special Collections, Jones Library)



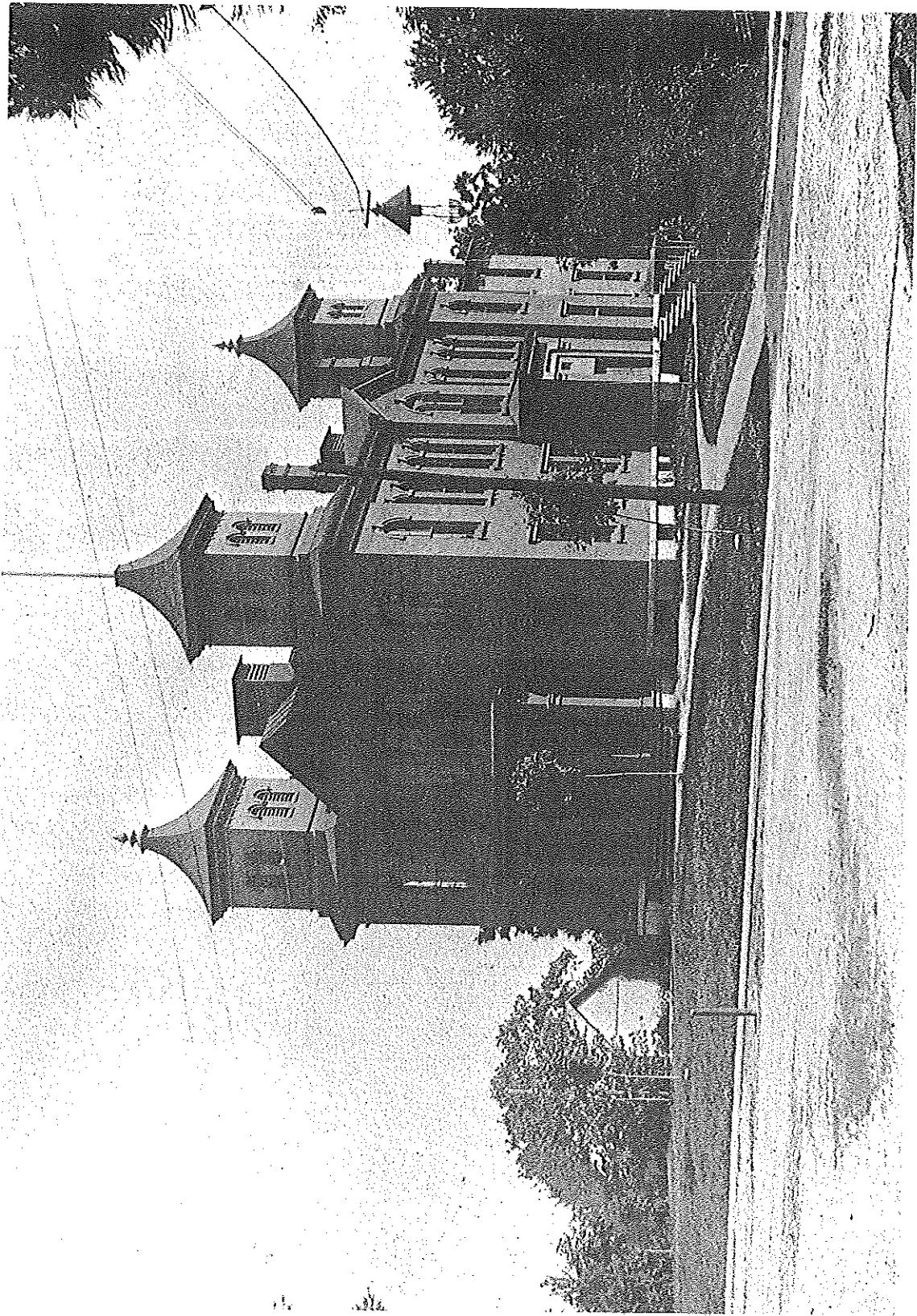
and not only men but Christians." Helen Hunt Jackson, noted author and daughter of Professor and Mrs. Nathan Fiske, was born here in 1831. (Special Collections, Jones Library)

Tyler House, Lessey Street, undated. Professor William Tyler was a principal at Amherst Academy and later a professor and historian of Amherst College. His aim was, "Not only that I make Grecians but scholars, and not only scholars but men,



Oak Grove, undated. This was the home of Luke Sweetser on Lessey Street. Sweetser, 1800-1882, was a prominent businessman, selectman, state legislator and philanthropist. Beginning in 1885, Miss Emma Owen Buffam and later Miss

Vyrking Buffam here ran The Buffam School for Girls (also known as the "Oak Grove School"). Since 1903 it has been the Amherst College fraternity Phi Gamma Chi, 81 Lessey Street. [Special Collections, Jones Library]



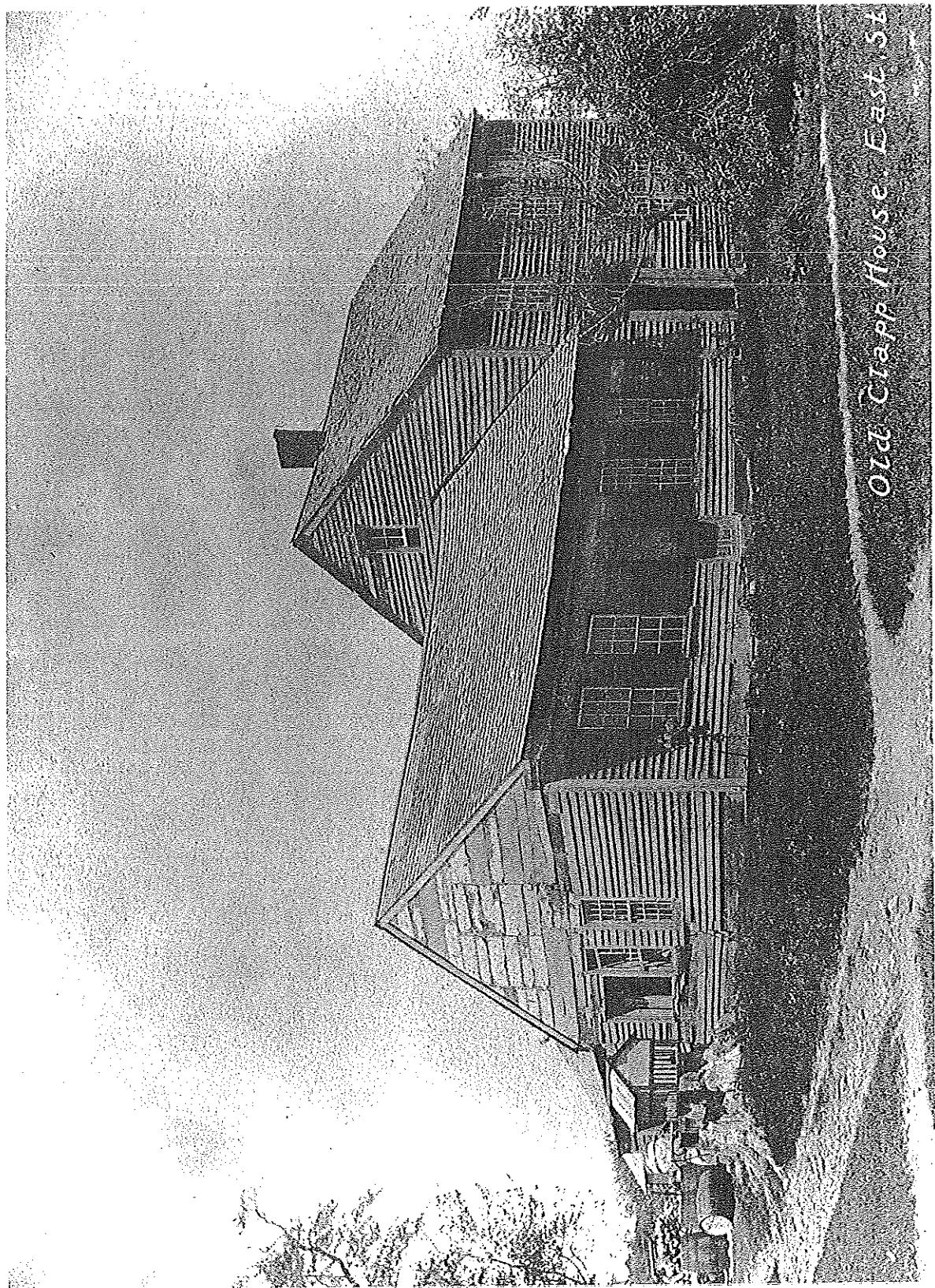
Amherst High School, 1867-1916. This is a 1905 picture of the school on Spring Street behind the First Congregational Church. There were 25 graduating seniors in 1898 and a total of 138 pupils. The central grammar school was held here in the

basement at one period. Graduates remember a ravine behind the school where, traditionally, sophomore men tried to push the freshmen. (Special Collections, Jones Library)



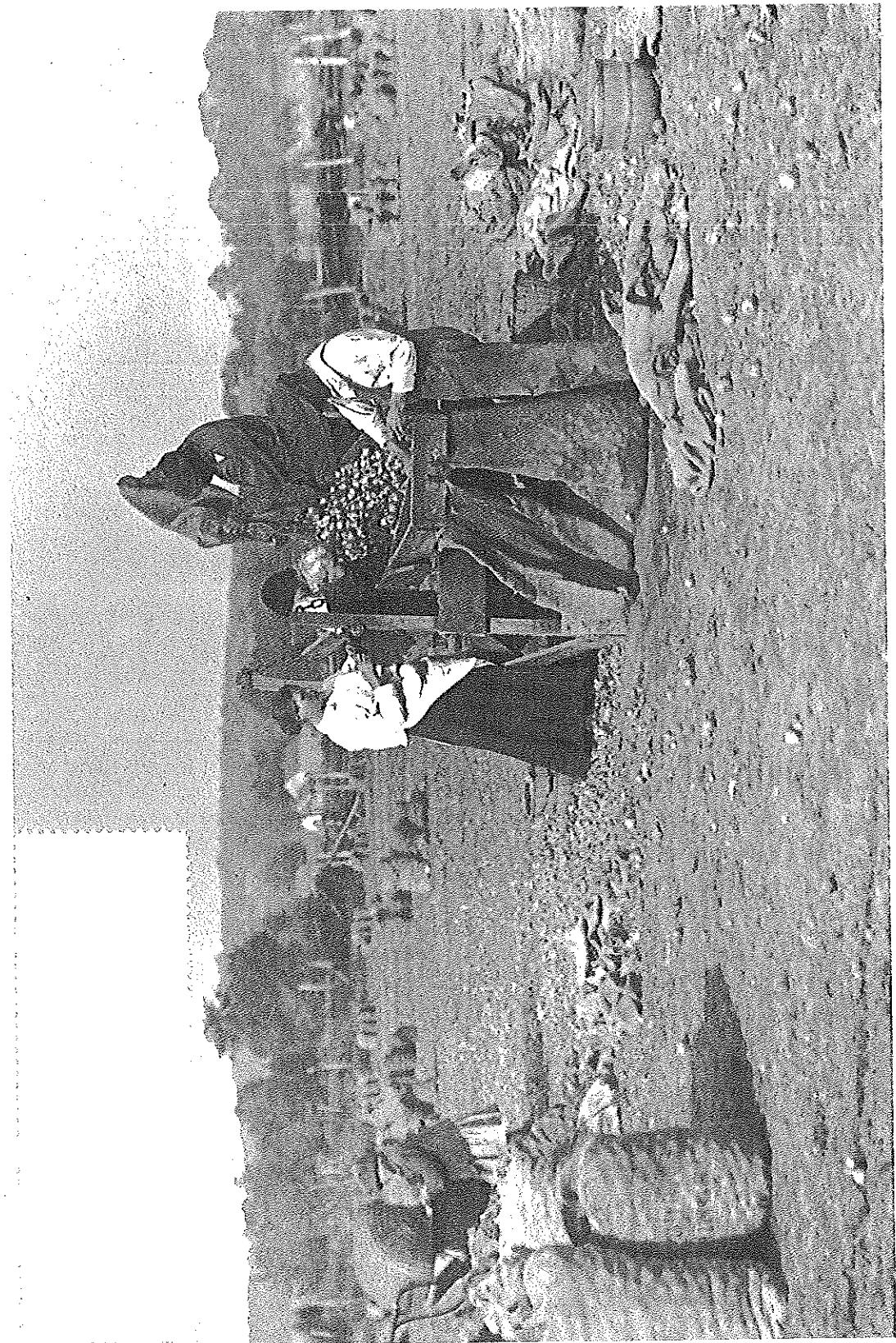
View to the northeast from Amherst College, 1882. This late-afternoon view toward the northeast from the College campus includes town factories and a background of Pelham Hills. To the left can be seen the tall chimneys of the Hills Company and the Burnett Company. The prosperous Leonard M. Hills hat factory, starting as a small shop in 1829, established, according to F.P. Rand, "the Central Vermont Crossing as the industrial center of the village" and continued until 1935. The original Hills business was purchased by George B. Burnett and Son in 1892. The steeple of the old Methodist Church at Main and North Whitney Streets is in the middle distance.

[Amherst College Archives]

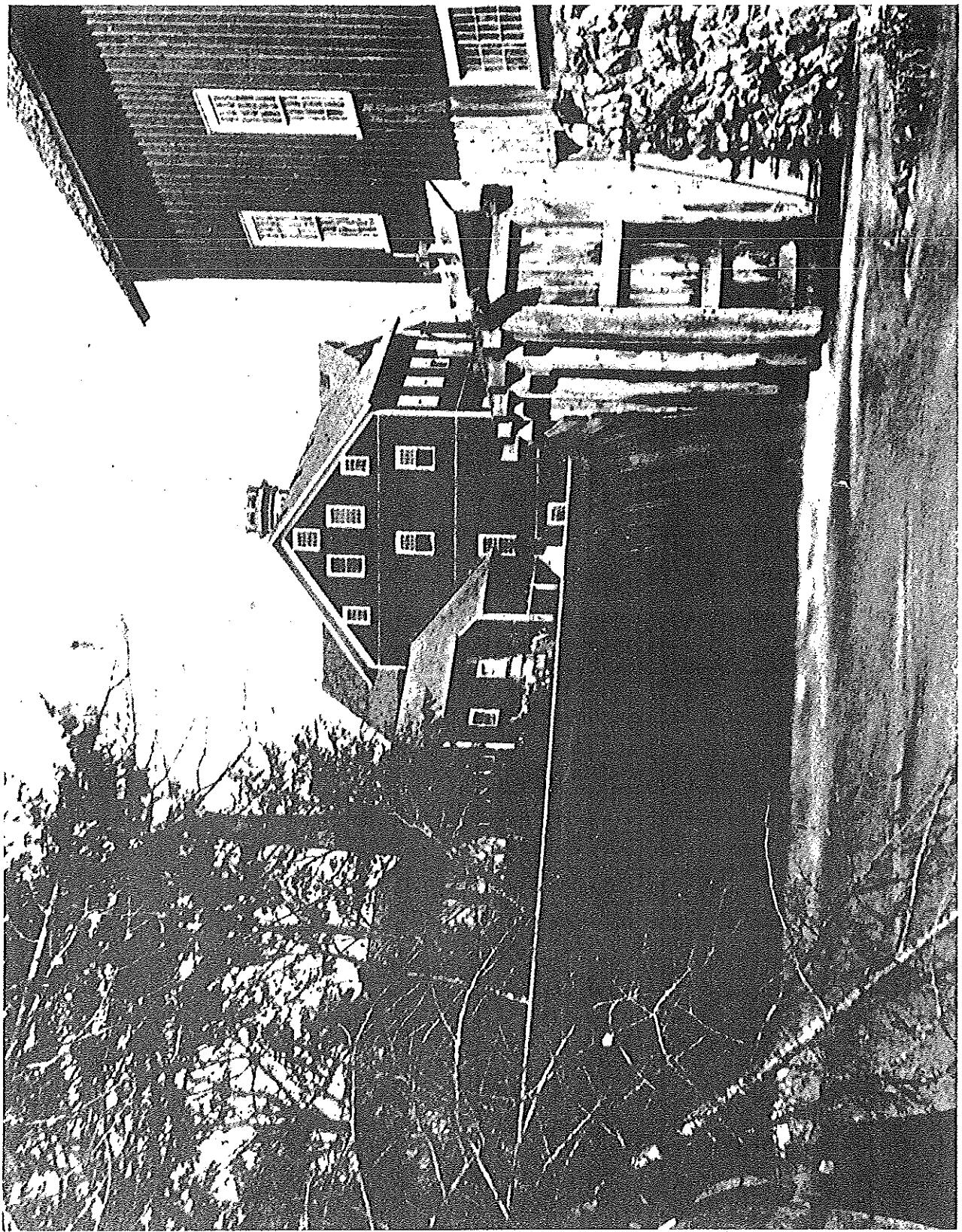


The Oliver M. Clapp House, undated. This house, torn down after the 1938 hurricane, was just North of 220 and across from 217 North East Street. It was the site of Clapp's mulberry tree farm, the center of a thriving silk industry which, according to the town History by Carpenter and Morehouse, preceded by some years the national financial crisis of 1839. (Special Collections, Jones Library)

The Oliver M. Clapp House, undated. This house, torn down after the 1938 hurricane, was just North of 220 and across from 217 North East Street. It was the site of Clapp's mulberry tree farm, the center of a thriving silk industry which, accord-

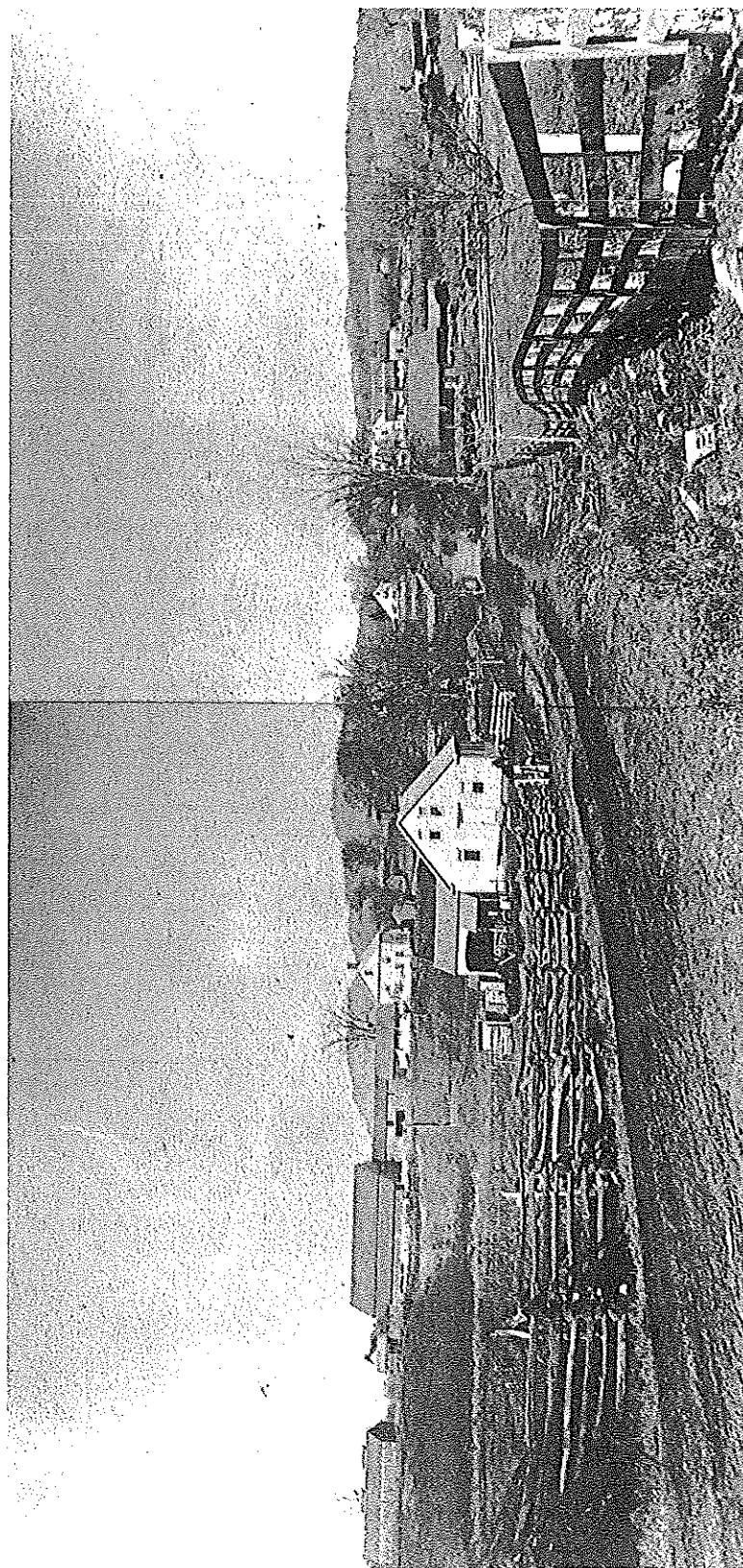


Screening onions, undated. Members of the John Kosolosky family all help with the onion harvest in a North Amherst field. [Walter and Sarah Jones Collection]



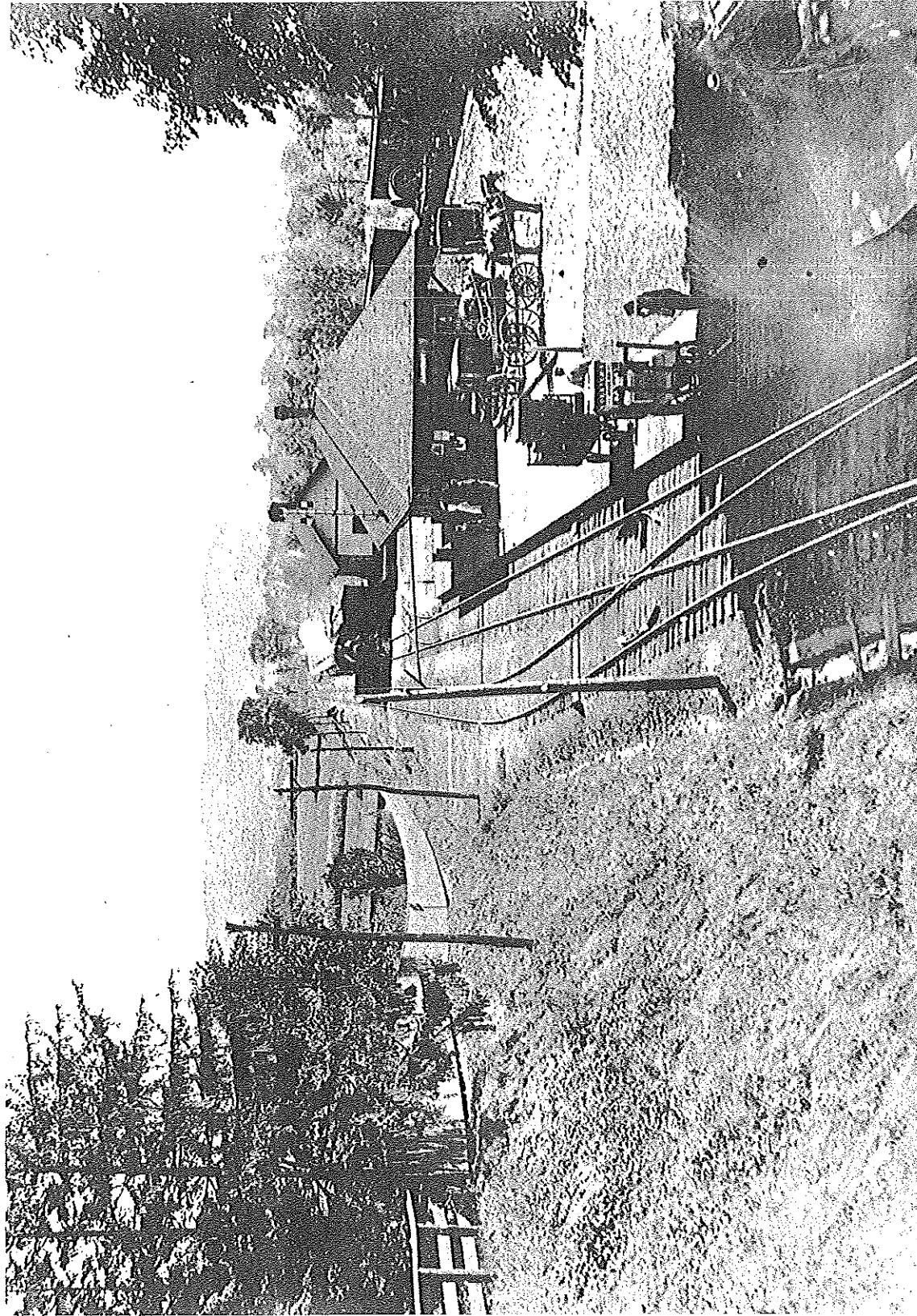
"Mill" in 1859. In 1863 the firm became T.R. Cushman and Son, and passed to Avery R. Cushman in 1878. The "Old Mill" burned in 1891, was rebuilt, but burned again in 1902. The "Red Mill" continued into the 20th century. (Collection of Mrs. Edward Kaynor)

Two mills on the Mill River, ca. 1899. "The Bunghole," in the right foreground, had a wooden dam and housed several industries, most recently paper products. The mill farther back is the Cushman Paper Mill. Ephraim and John Cushman began the manufacturing of paper in what was later called "the Old Mill", far up on the Mill River in 1835. They erected the "Red



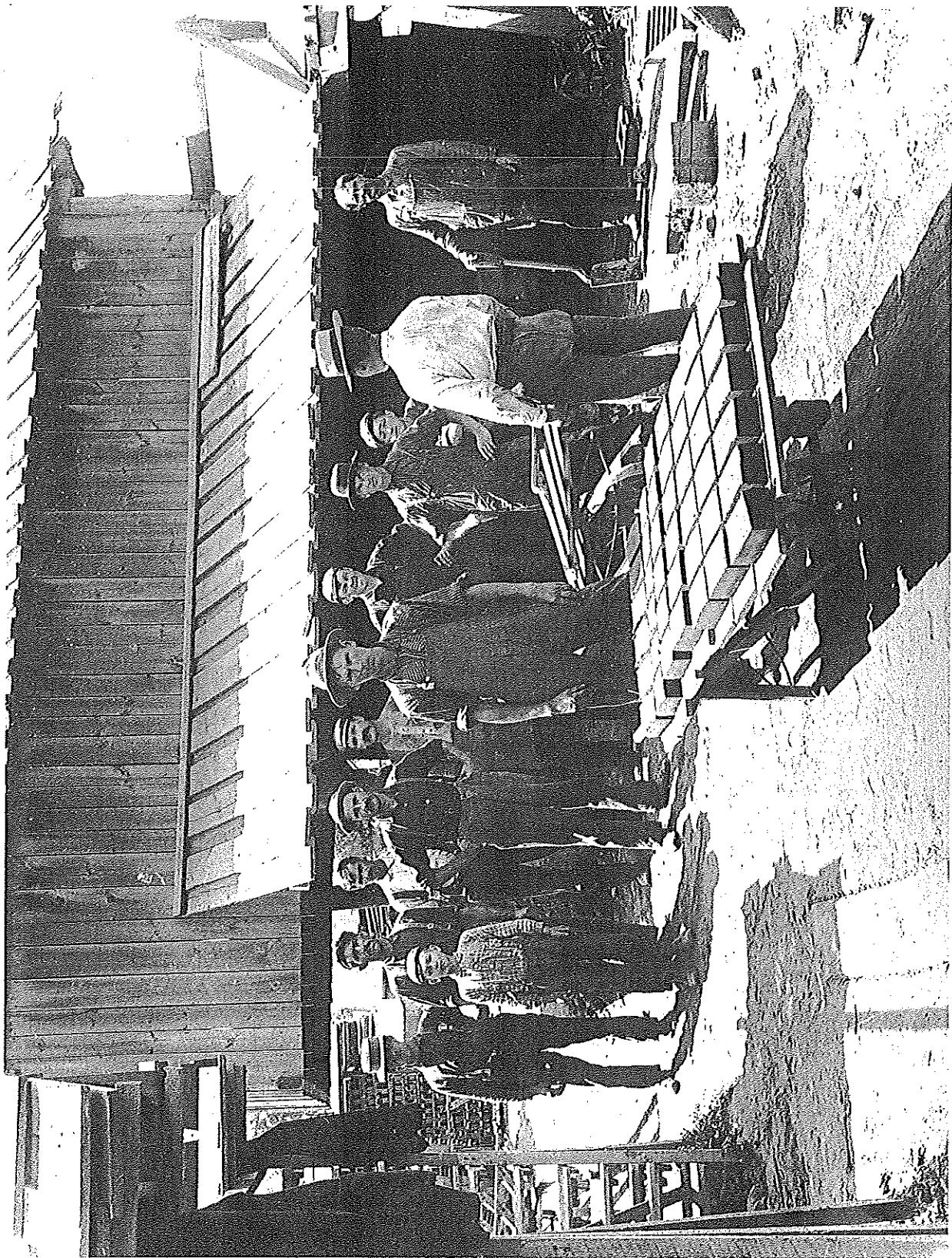
Montague Road, 1861. This view was taken from about where Ball Lane now intersects with Route 63, looking north. The Austin Eastman farm was on the left. Across the road was the Eastman sawmill and mill pond. The Baxter Eastman saltbox in the distance is still at 298 Montague Road across from the pres-

ent Cherry Hill Golf Course. The photograph was ordered by Zebina Eastman, President Lincoln's consul to London and brother of Austin and Baxter Eastman. (North Amherst Library Collection)



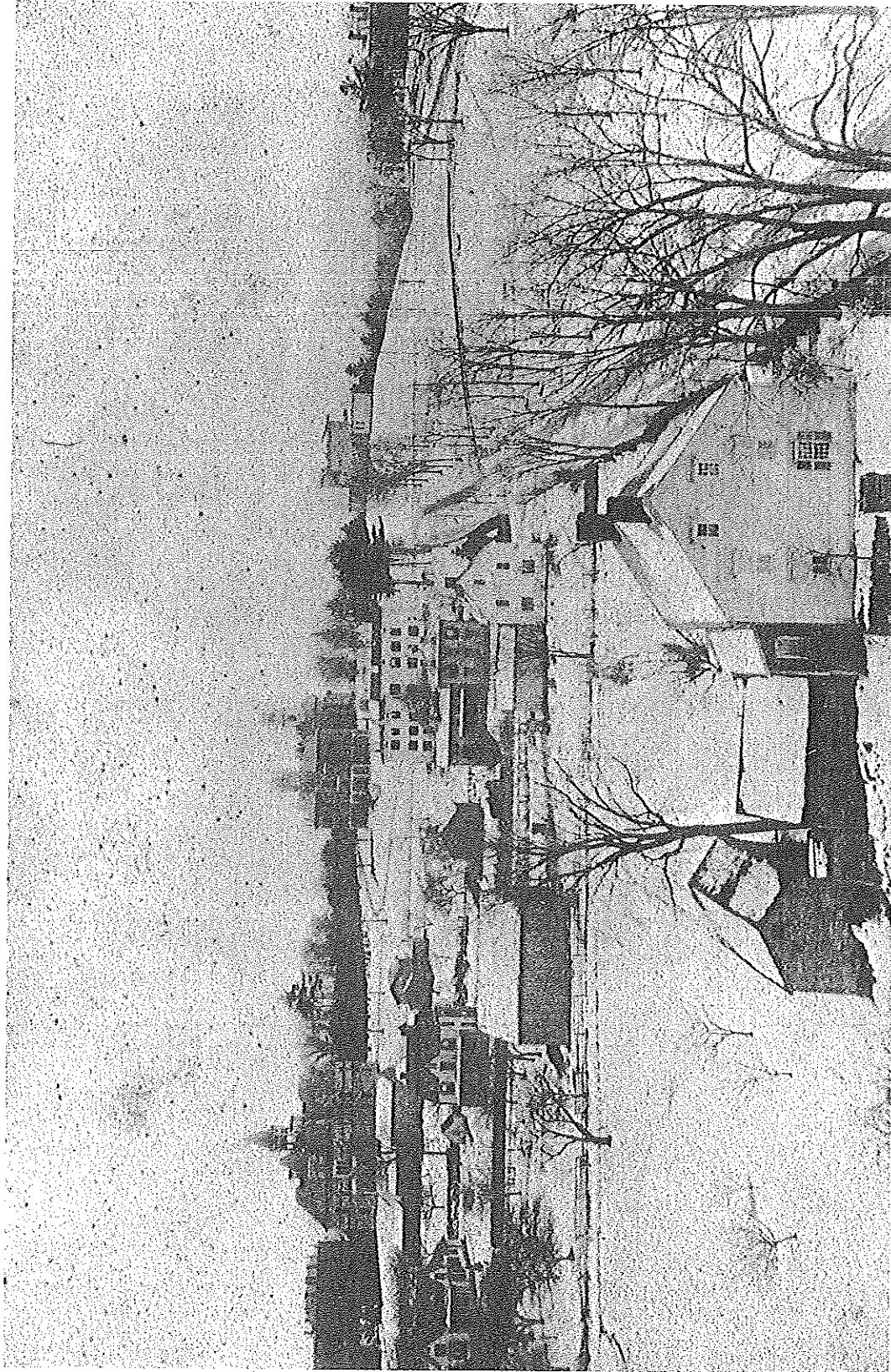
The Amherst Station, before 1900. While the two buildings in this scene still exist, the photograph captures an image of a lost part of Amherst life: the passenger train. The view, taken from the South Pleasant Street bridge, looks eastward as a Massachusetts Central train slows to a stop at the station. A few railroad men are on the platform, baggage trucks have

been stationed near the tracks, and an array of horse-drawn carriages waits for arriving passengers. Today the buildings are used for storage and activity is concentrated in the Amherst Farmer's Supply Store. [University of Massachusetts Archives]



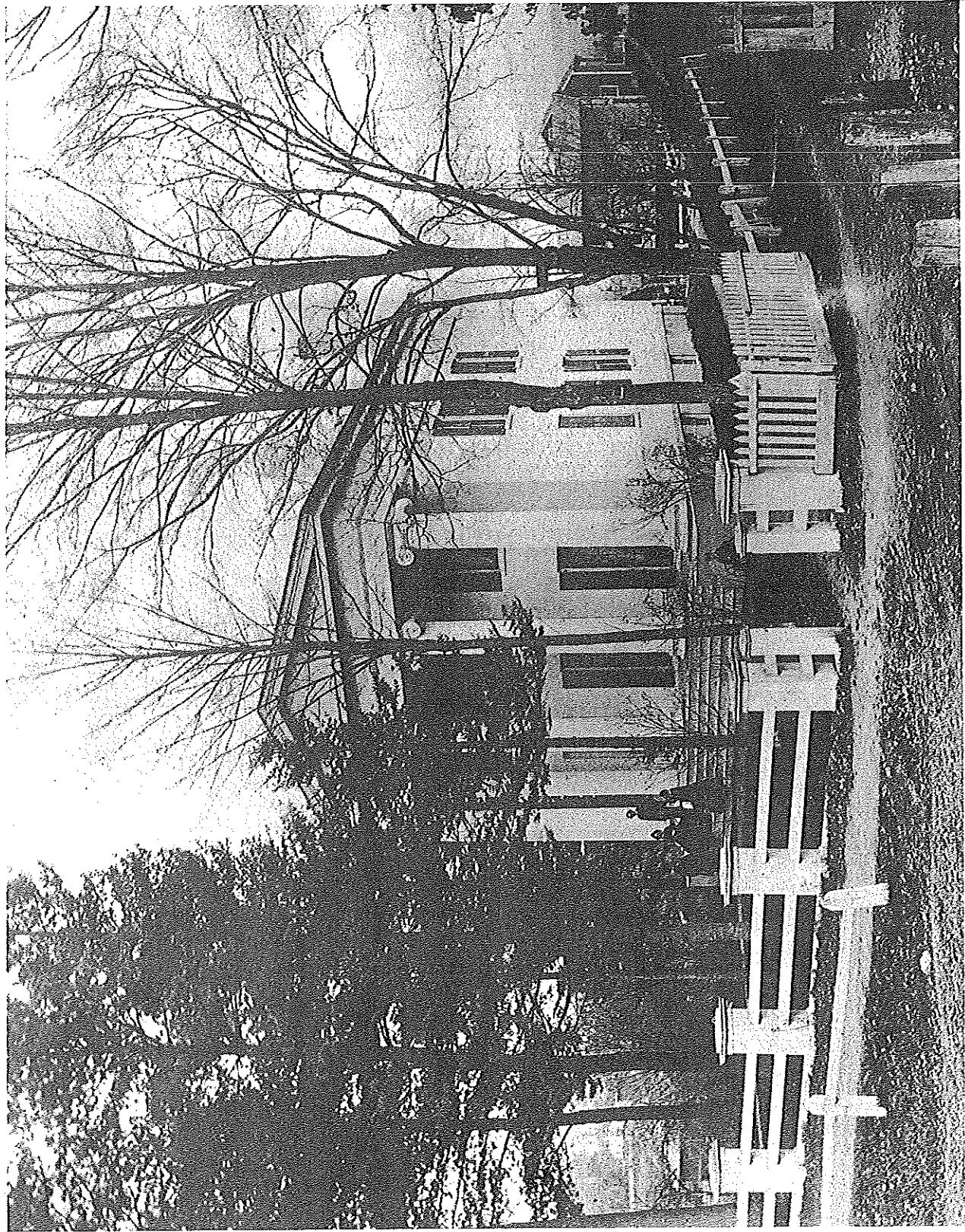
The Amherst Brick Company, 1900. This was probably taken at the brickyard down the lane beside 720 South East Street. It was between the two Amherst railroads near the back of the present Amherst Fields Condominiums. It was the most recent-

ly run of at least four brickyards in Amherst. Others were off North East Street, the Markert farm on South East Street, and the Bridgeman property at 1236 Bay Road (Howes Photo, Special Collections, Jones Library)



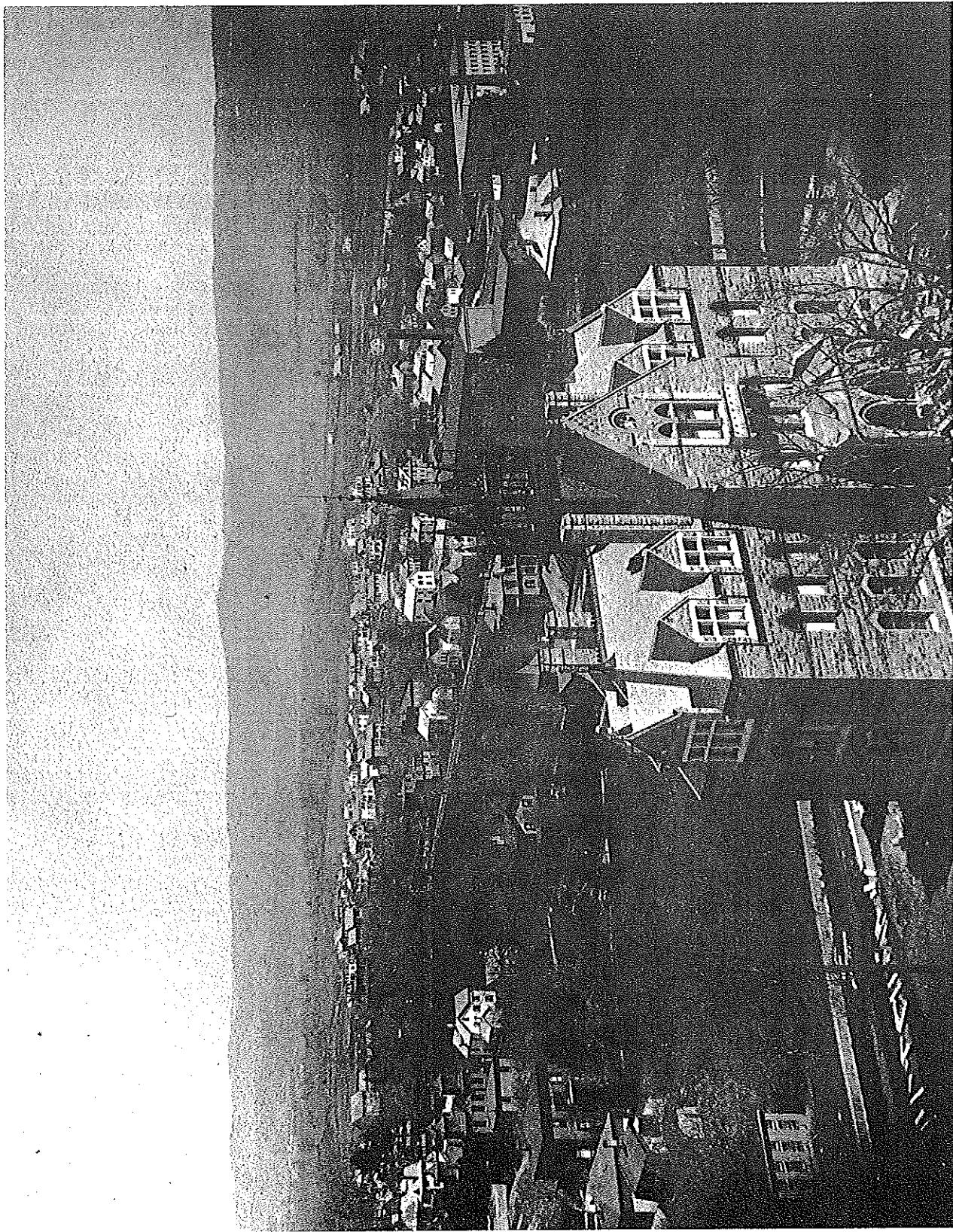
View of Amherst College, toward the south, possibly from the tower of Grace Church, in the 1870s. The buildings of the College, from East College on the far left to the President's House and Morgan Hall, far right, dot the skyline. The street in the foreground is Boltwood Avenue, leading to the Boltwood Man-

sion in the center distance. Beyond the mansion is Williston Hall (its tower no longer stands) and, to the left, Walker Hall. East College, built in 1857, was razed in 1883. (Amherst College Archives)

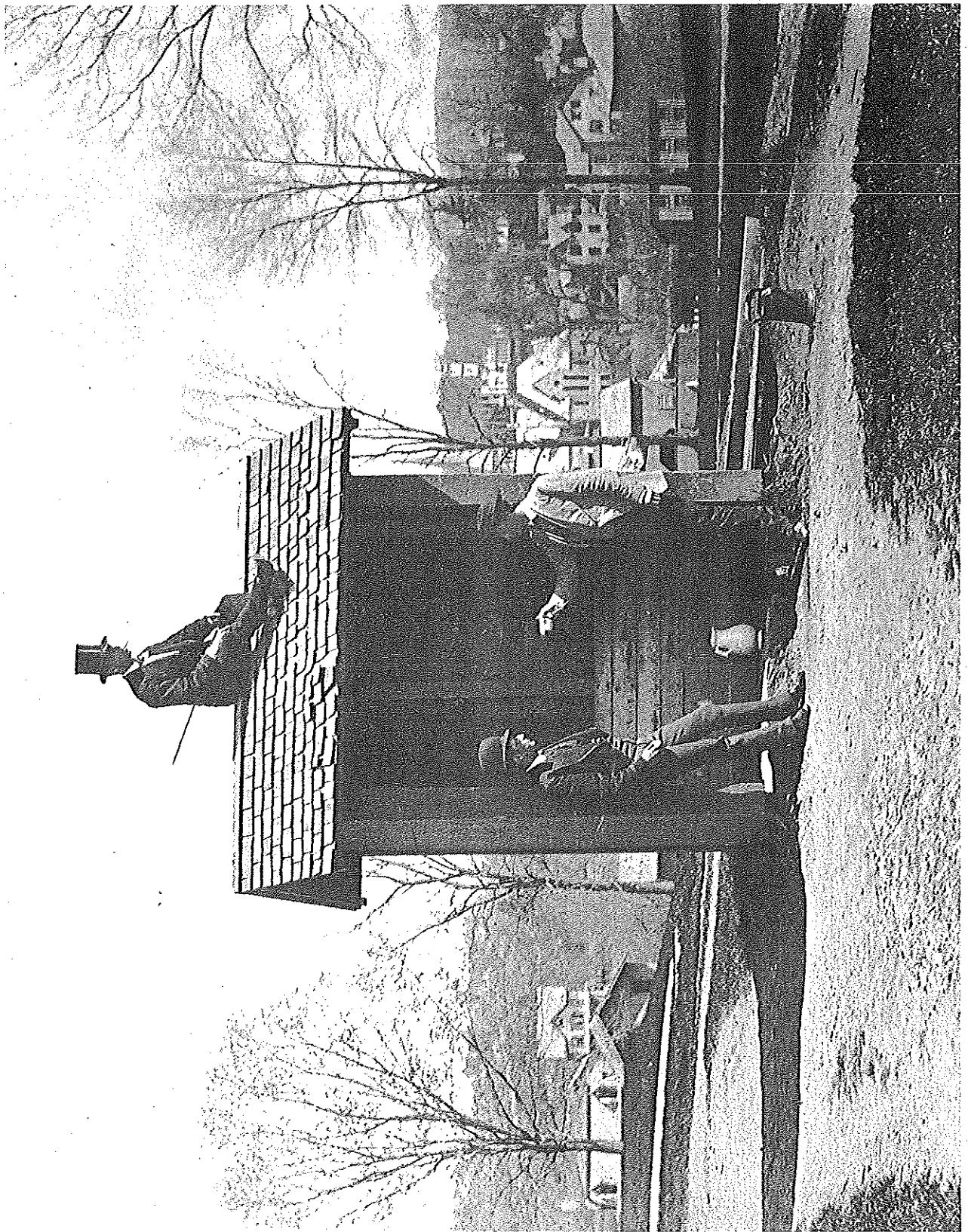


The Lucius Boltwood Mansion, mid-1800s. Lucius Boltwood, born in Amherst in 1792, built this house in 1835. It was razed in 1917 to clear the site for the Converse Memorial Library (now Converse Hall) at Amherst College. Boltwood was a lawyer; his father, an Amherst farmer, was a prominent Tory.

A grandson who was born here, Bertram Bordon Boltwood (1870-1927), was the scientist who discovered ionium, established the study of isotopes, and developed the radiocative method for determining the age of the earth. (Special Collections, Jones Library)

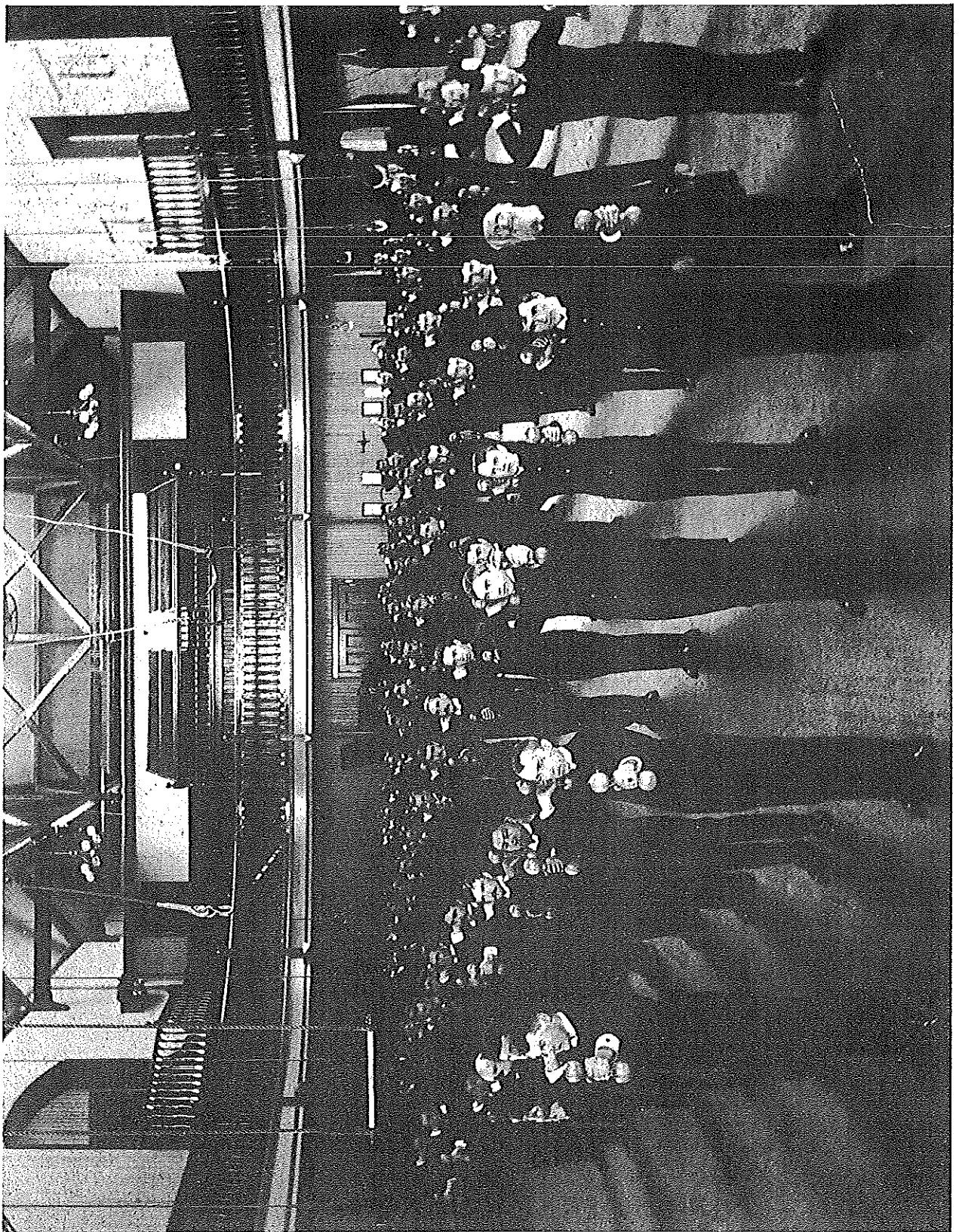


View toward the northeast with Walker Hall, Amherst College, in the foreground, late 19th century. Walker Hall was designed for Amherst College by architect George Hawthorne of New York and was built in 1869 for \$125,000; rebuilt after a fire in 1882. The building was razed in 1963 to clear the site for the College's Frost Library. The view beyond includes the town high school on the left and factories just north of College Street. (Amherst College Archives)



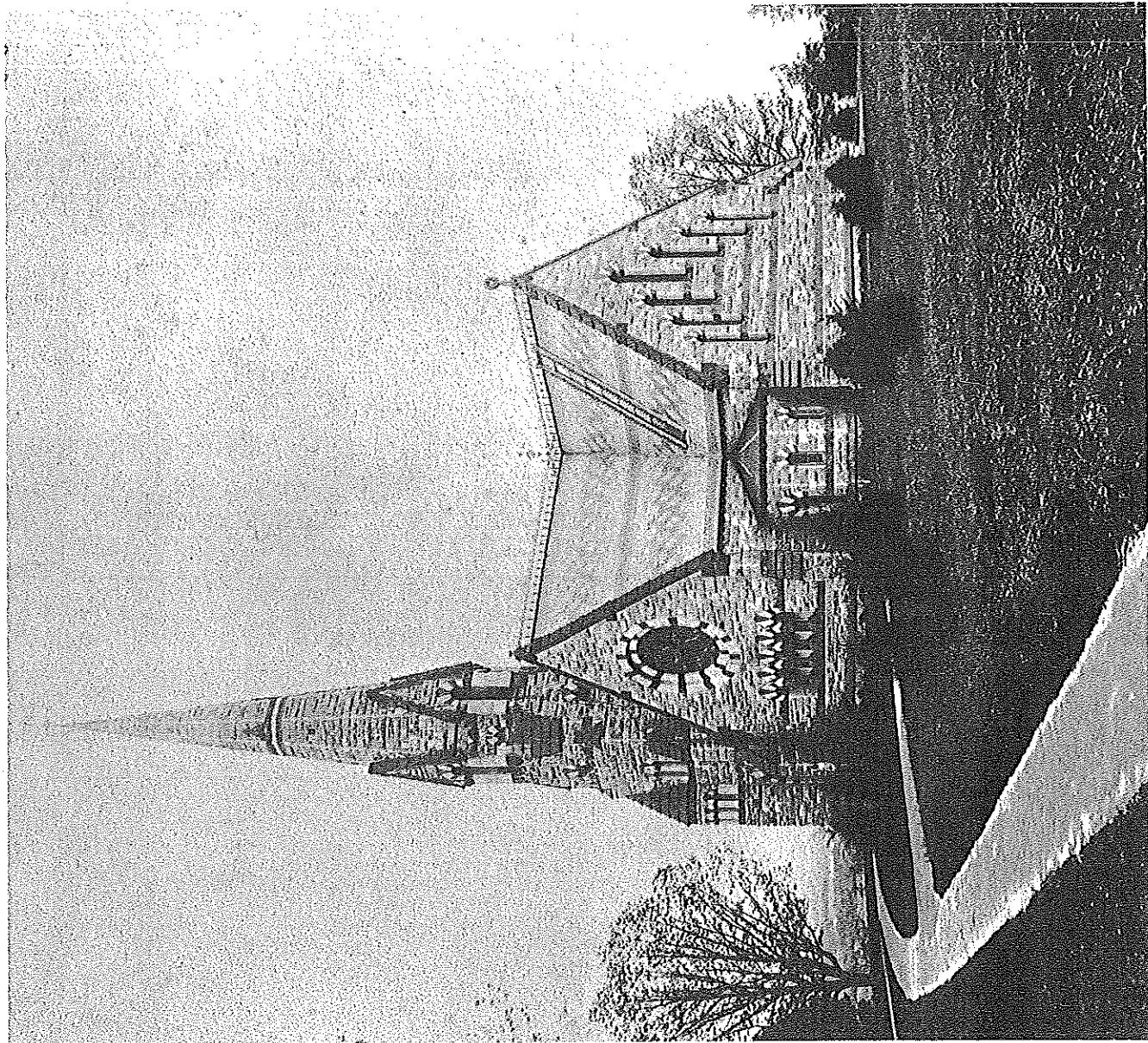
The College Well, Amherst College, ca. 1865. The College Well near the center of the campus on College Hill served students during most of the 19th century. It was the object of sentimental tributes—like that penned by an 1896 graduate, Herbert A. Jump: ‘After a tongue-parching tramp along the Holyoke range

with botanic malice aforethought, or a rock-smashing expedition to Pelham, or a search after the elusive arbutus among the thickets of Pizgah,’ he wrote, ‘what liquid satisfaction we have gulped down beneath that peaked roof, reading the while inscriptions commercial, athletic, and personal!’ (Amherst College Archives)



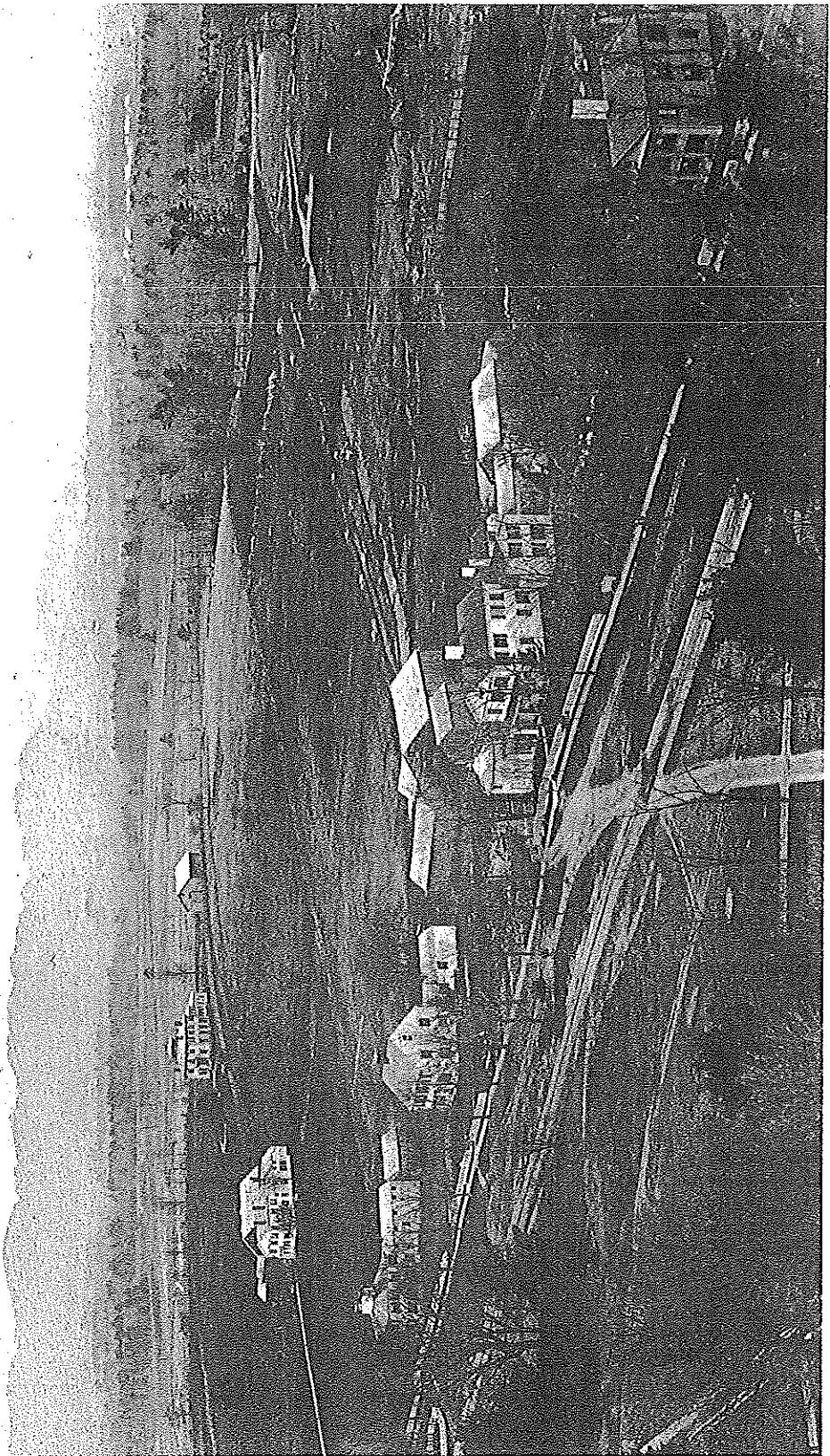
Exercise drill in Pratt Gymnasium at Amherst College, ca. 1889. The Department of Physical Education and Hygiene at Amherst was the first to be established as a part of the regular course in any American college. Frederick Hitchcock's 1891 *Handbook of Amherst, Massachusetts*, notes that "the systems of physical culture now in use in nearly all the institutions of

learning in this country are largely copies, or embody many features, of the Amherst system." The bearded gentleman is Prof. Edward ("Doc") Hitchcock, who developed the famous student health and exercise program. [Amherst College Archives]



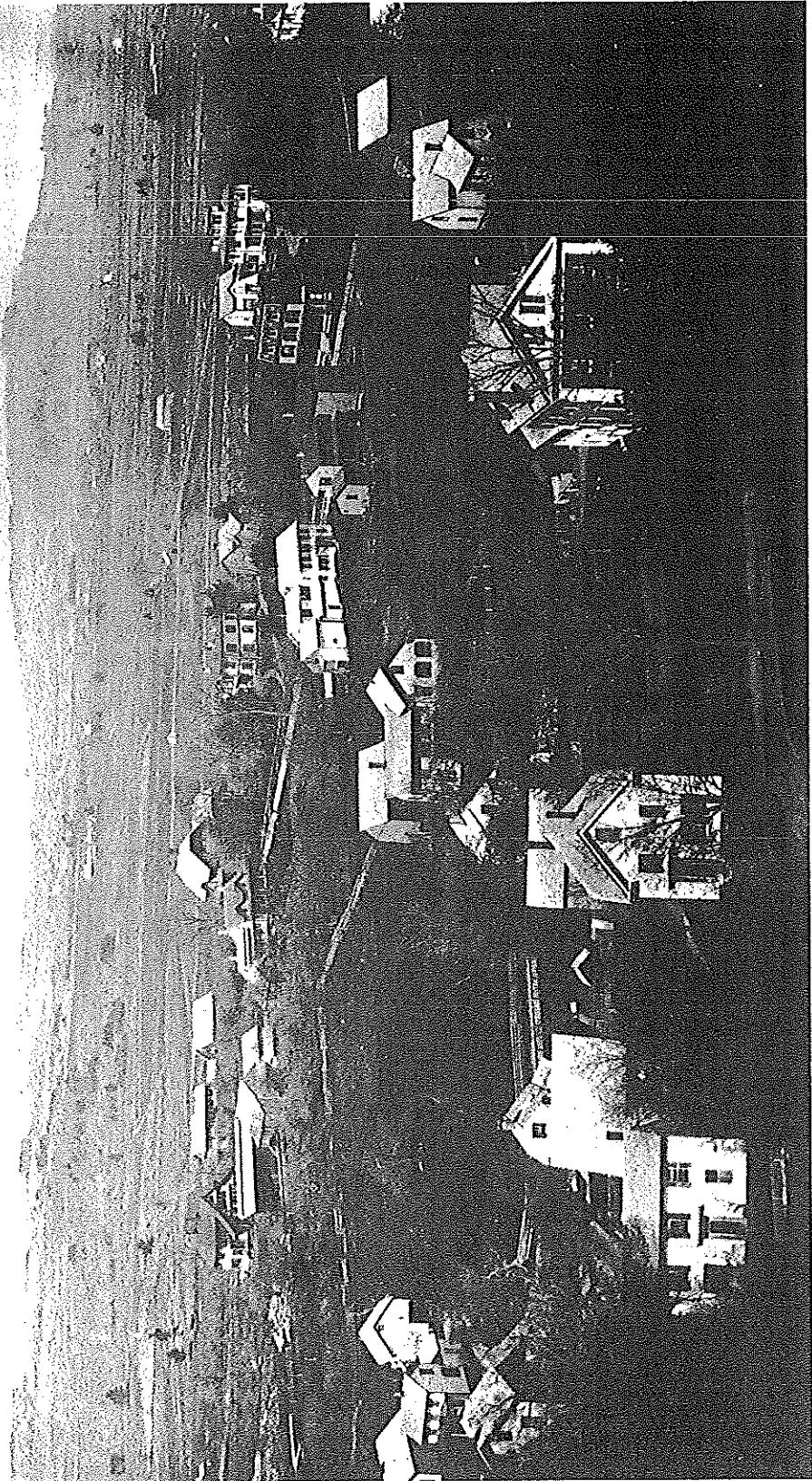
Stearns Church, Amherst College, 1885. The church, built in the early 1870s at a cost of \$70,000, stood on the site now occupied by the Mead Art Gallery. The steeple with its carillon, a

memorial to Amherst College men who died in the Civil War, remains standing, but the church was razed in 1948 to make room for the gallery. (Amherst College Archives)



View toward the Southwest from Chapel Tower, Amherst College, ca. 1870. This view of South Pleasant Street is intriguing for what it does not show. There is no Boston and Maine Railroad (1887), Hitchcock Road, Snell Street, Woodside Avenue, Memorial Drive, Larch Hill or Pratt Field. Counter-clockwise from the top left are Mt. Doma, now the Amherst Golf Club; 355 South Pleasant, the home of A.H. Dakin since 1910; the Snell House at 317; then, at 297 South Pleasant, the house

of Edgar T. Scott who invented photographic postcards at the turn of the century, using the octagon of the Hitchcock House next door as his studio; when this picture was taken the Rev. Matthew Kingman family ran a boarding house for Amherst College students in the Hitchcock House; the house on the right is the childhood home of Helen Hunt Jackson. [Charles Prouty photograph, Special Collections, Jones Library]

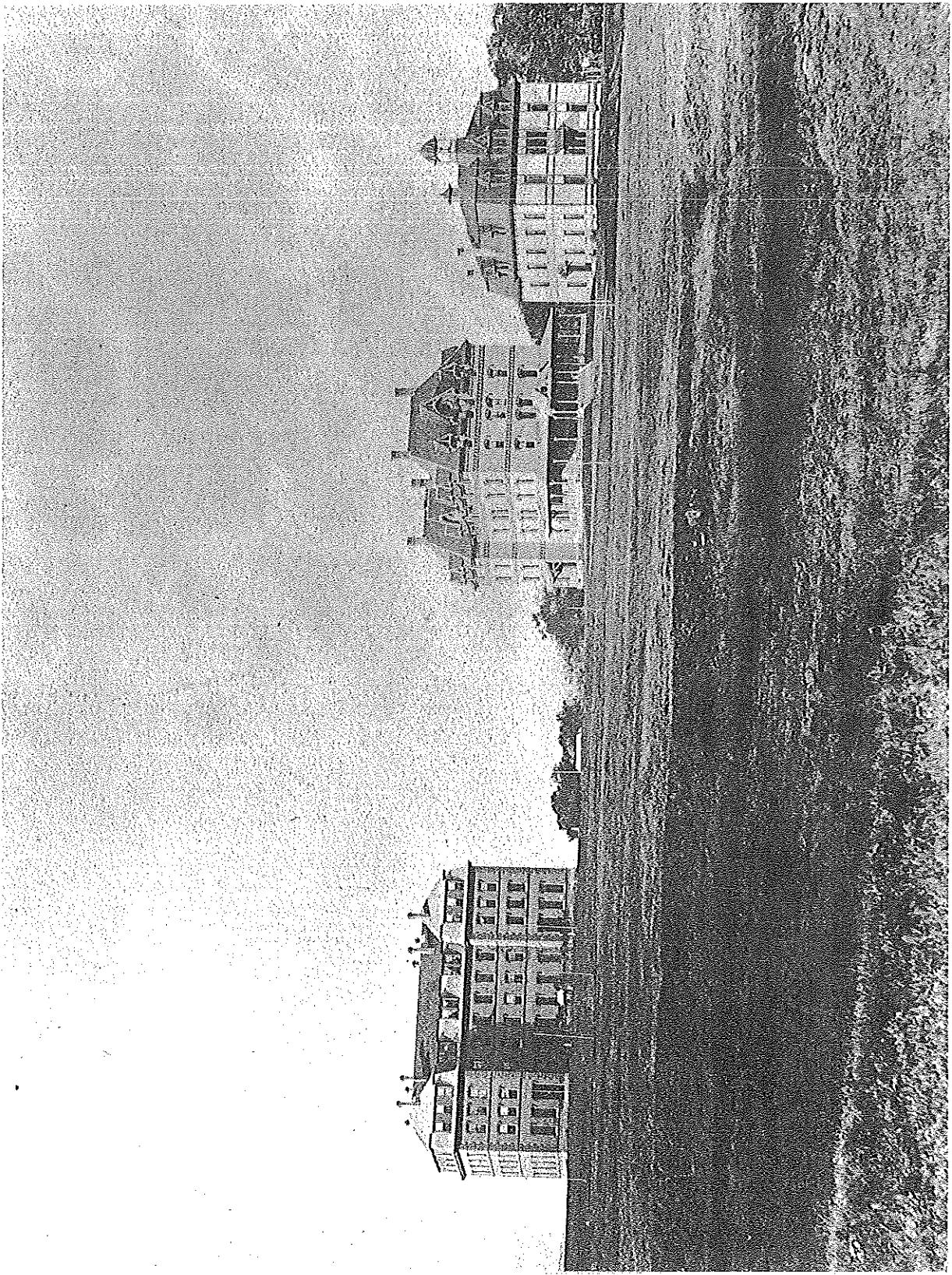


View toward the west from Johnson Chapel, Amherst College, early 1880s. Northampton Road crosses the center of the picture, and in the distance to the right is Mount Warner. Among the houses clearly visible are the Morse house, right foreground, facing South Pleasant Street, the Boyden house, left foreground, and the Pease house, now owned by Mrs. 42

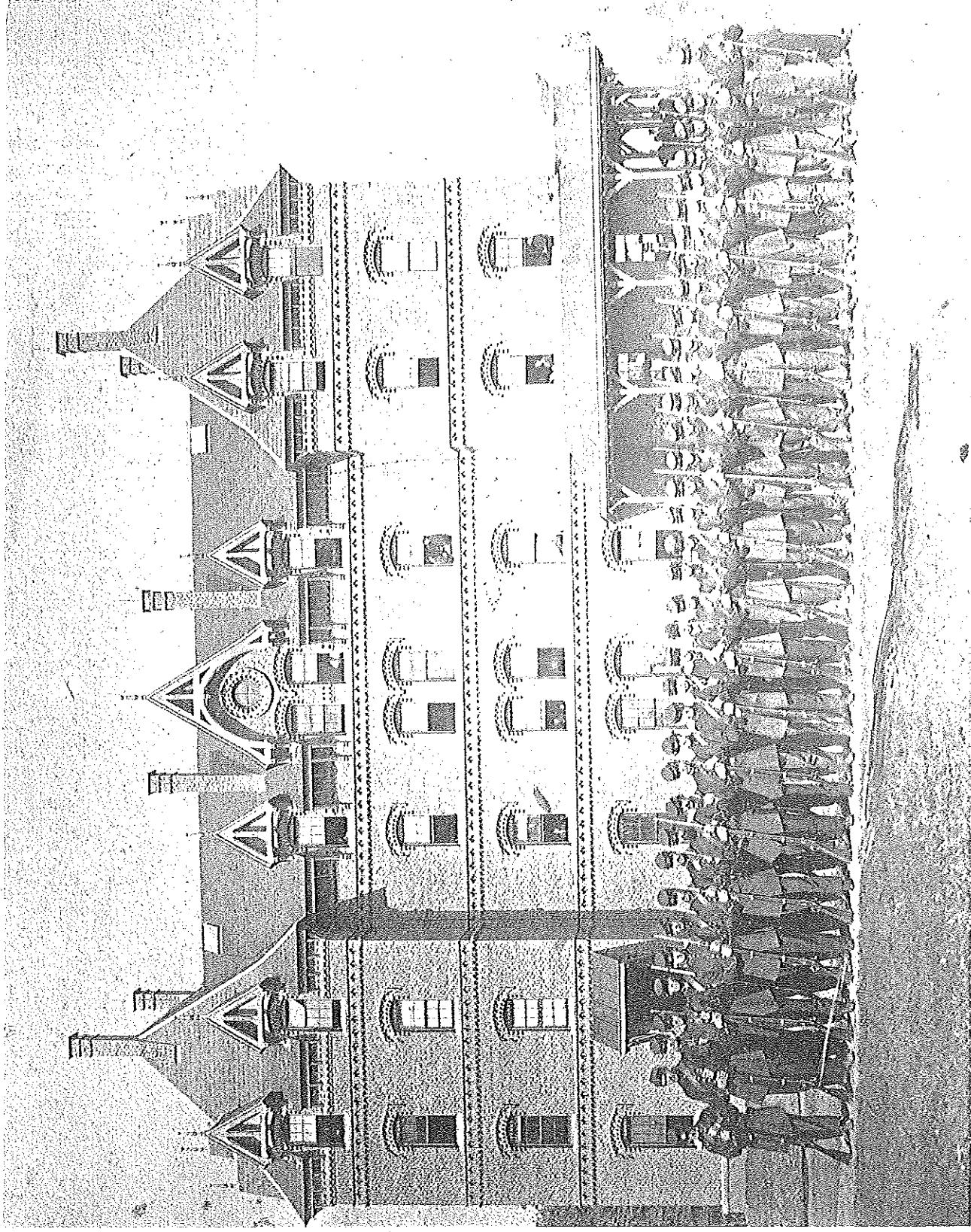
Maude Miner on the corner of Woodside Avenue and Northampton Road. The Boyden house, now owned by Amherst College, was built in 1837 by Judge John Dickinson and moved in May, 1937, to the corner of Woodside Avenue and Walnut Street. The College-owned Morse house was built in the late 1830s. (Amherst College Archives)



First President's House, Amherst College, South Pleasant Street, 1866. The house stood near the northwest corner of South Pleasant Street and Route 9, at the present site of Amherst College's Psi Upsilon fraternity. The cornerstone was laid by Noah Webster after the inauguration of the College's first president, Zephaniah Swift Moore, on September 18, 1821. (Lovell photo, Amherst College Archives)

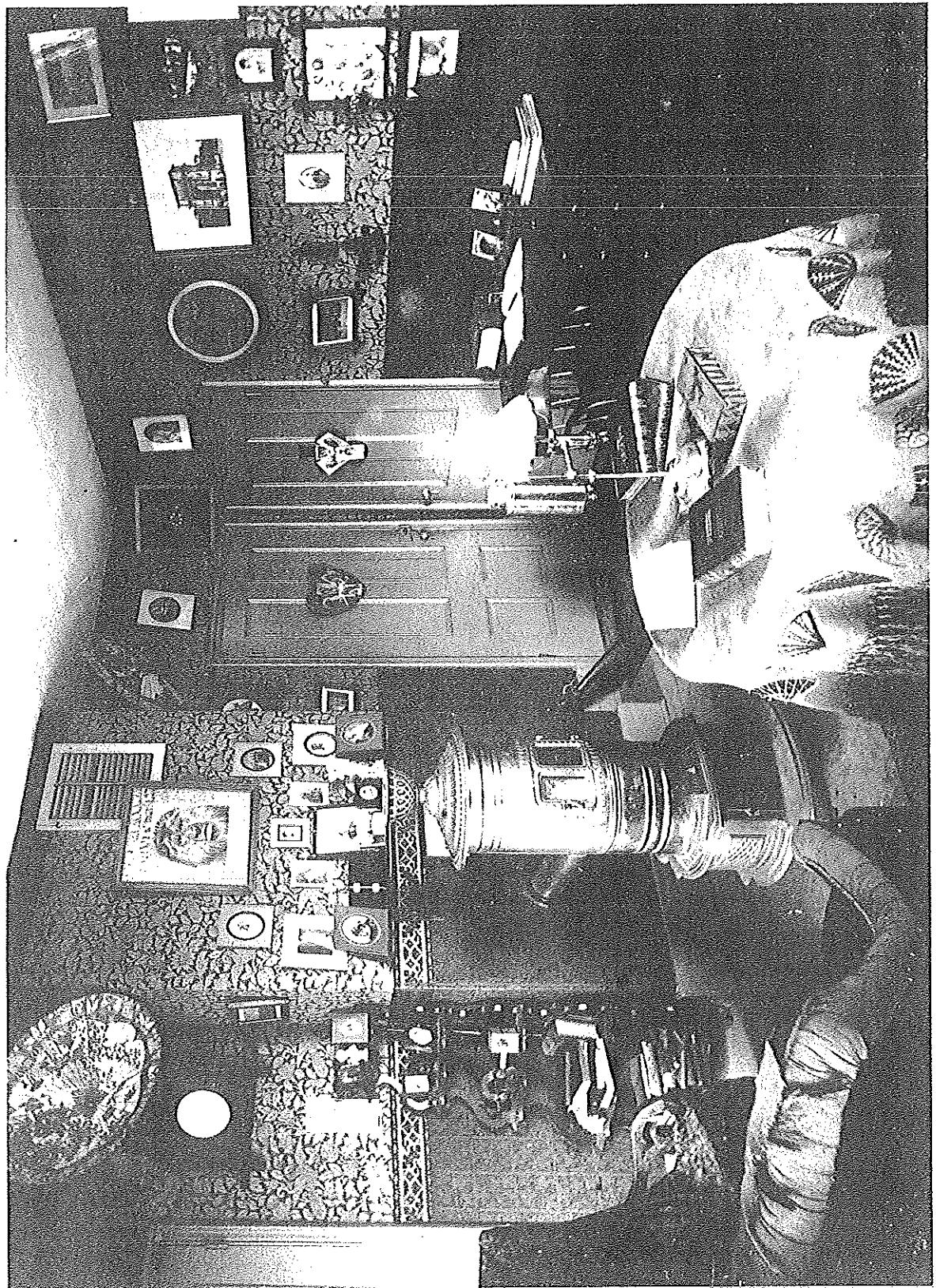


General view of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, before 1885. In this view of a major part of the campus, three buildings dominate the scene. From left to right they are: Old South College (in the area of the second South College, now standing), Old North College (on the present site of Machmer Hall), and College Hall (northward, near the ravine). The photograph was reproduced as an engraving in the Annual Report of the College, January, 1884. [University of Massachusetts Archives]



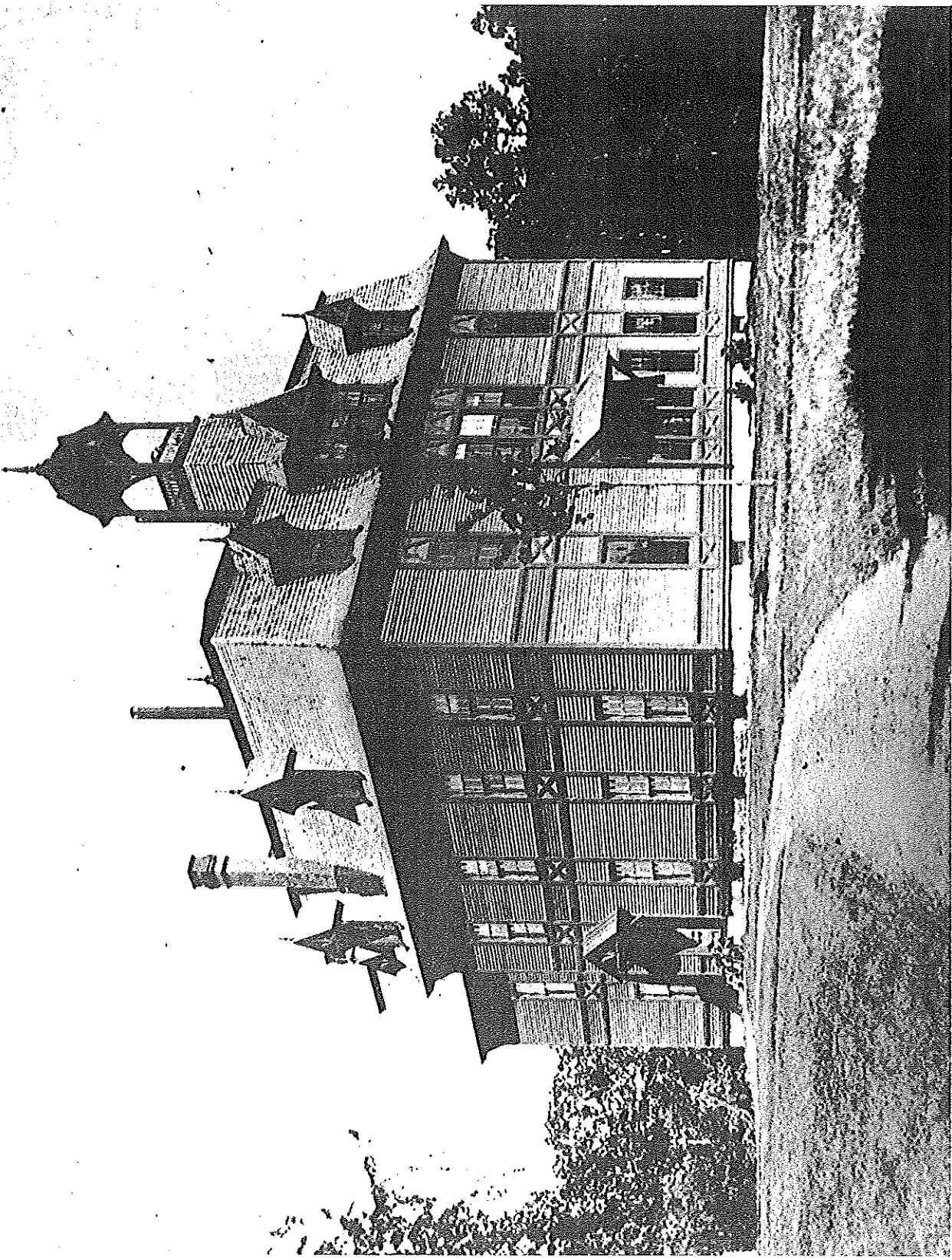
North College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, ca. 1878.
In 1869 the new North College was erected a short distance
from South College. The brick building with slate roof was
designed by George Hawthorne of New York and built by L.N.

Granger of Hadley. This imposing building for sixty-four
students had interior woodwork of chestnut and outlets in the
rooms piped for gas. (Ruth Owen Jones Collection)



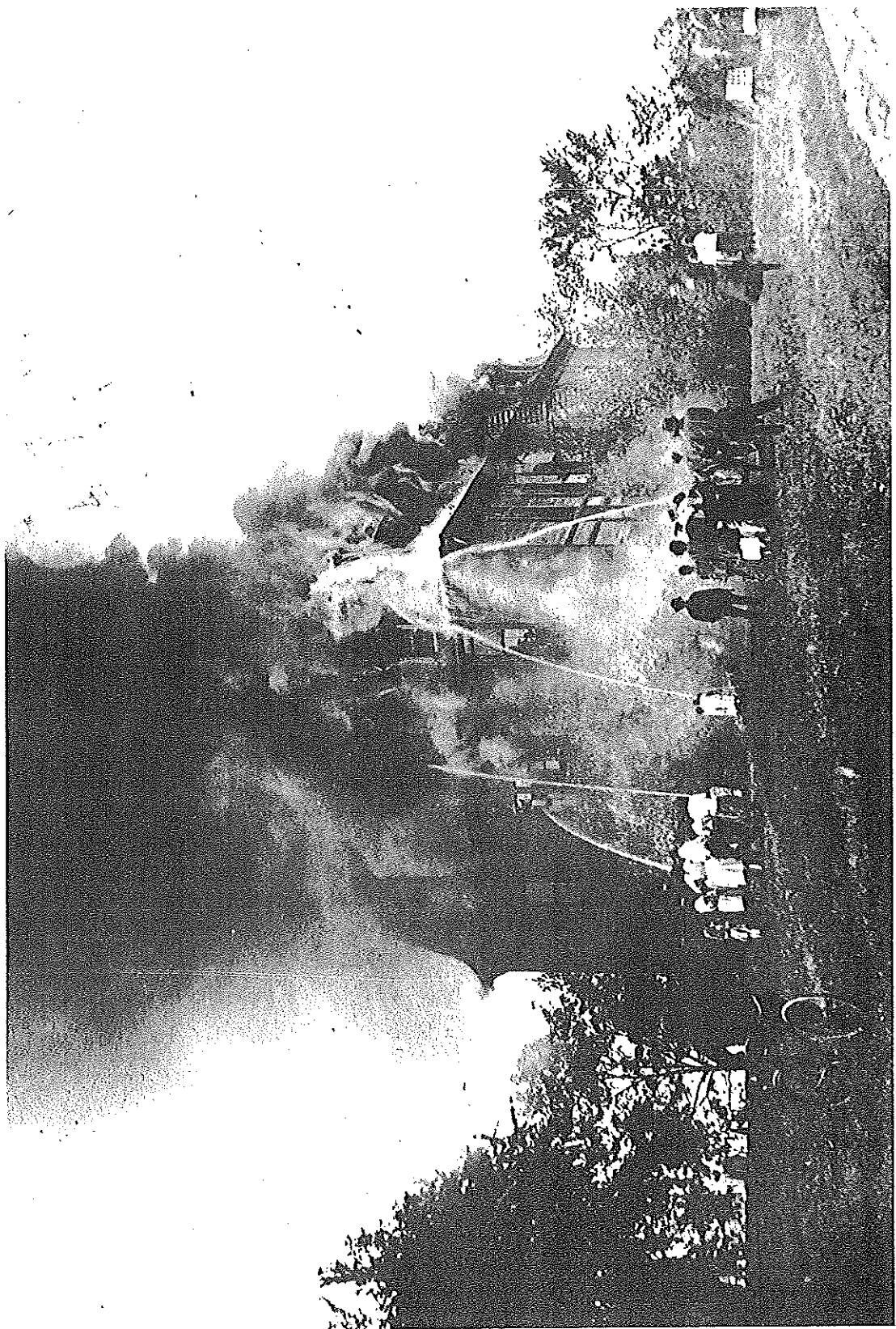
Student room in South College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, ca. 1883. Here is a typical student room of the 1880s. The kerosene "student lamp" on the ornately covered table and the cylindrical stove catch the eye. No doubt the occupants had tidied up the room's Victorian clutter considerably before the photographer's visit. (From the Hevin Collection, University of Massachusetts Archives)

Student room in South College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, ca. 1883. Here is a typical student room of the 1880s. The kerosene "student lamp" on the ornately covered table and the cylindrical stove catch the eye. No doubt the occupants

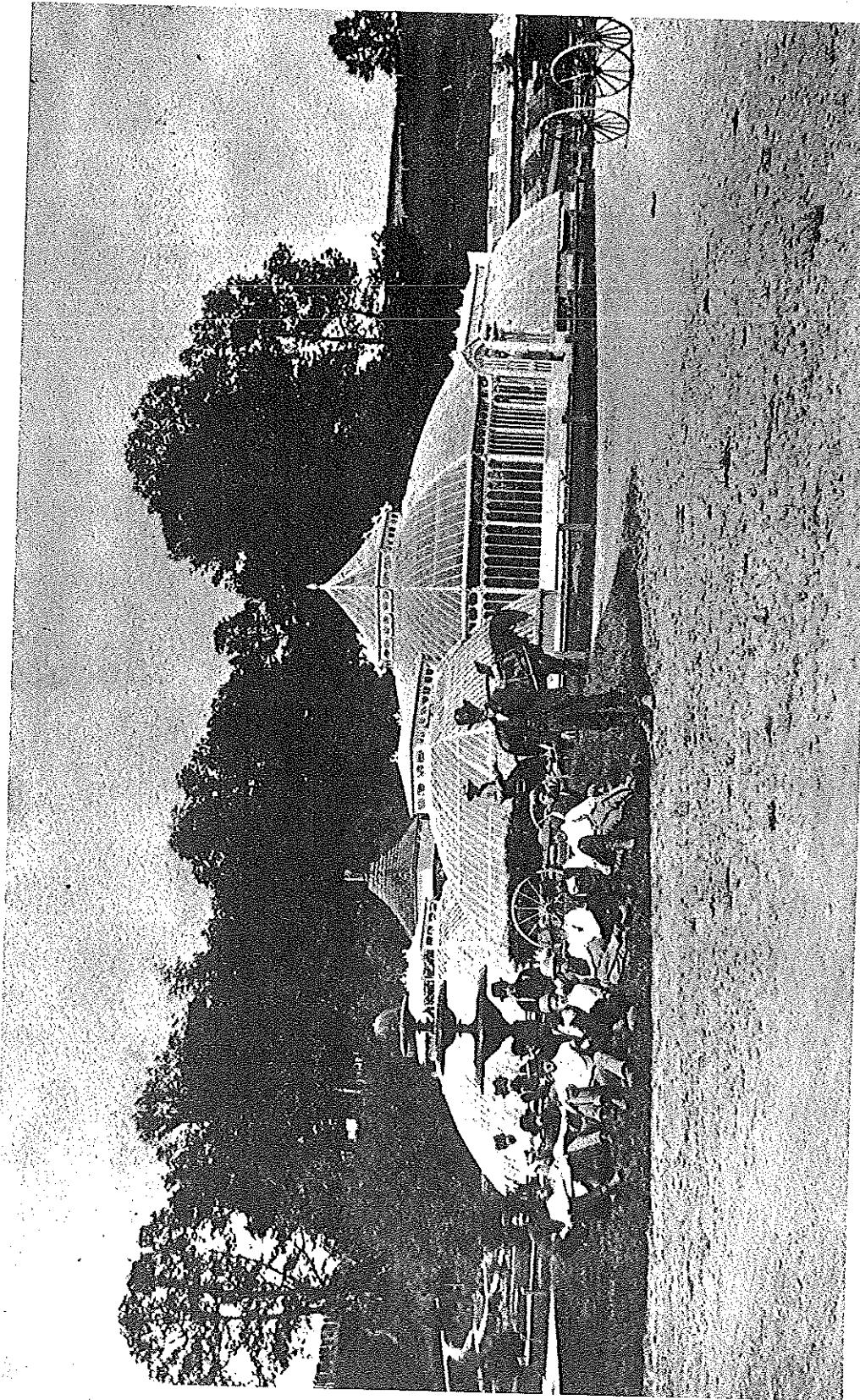


College Hall, Massachusetts Agricultural College, ca. 1871. The "wooden edifice" of College Hall housed the chemistry laboratory and a chapel, and also had a military hall and ar-

mory on the third floor under the Mansard roof. The building itself cost \$20,000 and an additional \$10,000 was spent on the chemistry laboratory. (University of Massachusetts Archives)

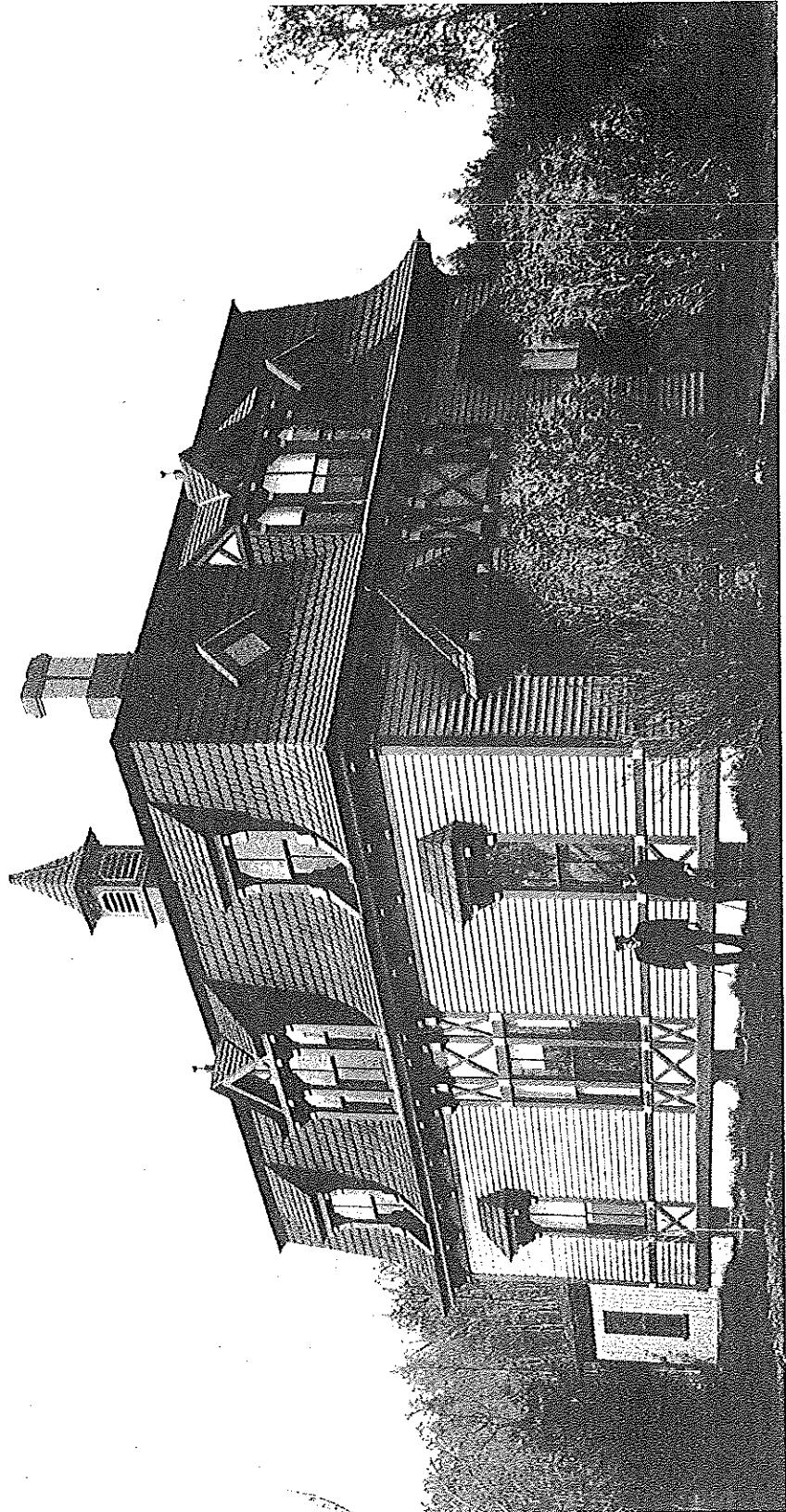


Burning of the Old Chemistry Building (College Hall), Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1922. On September 6, 1922, College Hall, which had been the pride of the College in the 1870s, caught fire and was destroyed. Reportedly, nitric acid had been spilled on the wooden floors, and the laboratory burned to the ground after the series of explosions of stored chemicals. The Massachusetts Collegian reported that "at last the object of many years' scorn and derision is no more . . ." [University of Massachusetts Archives]



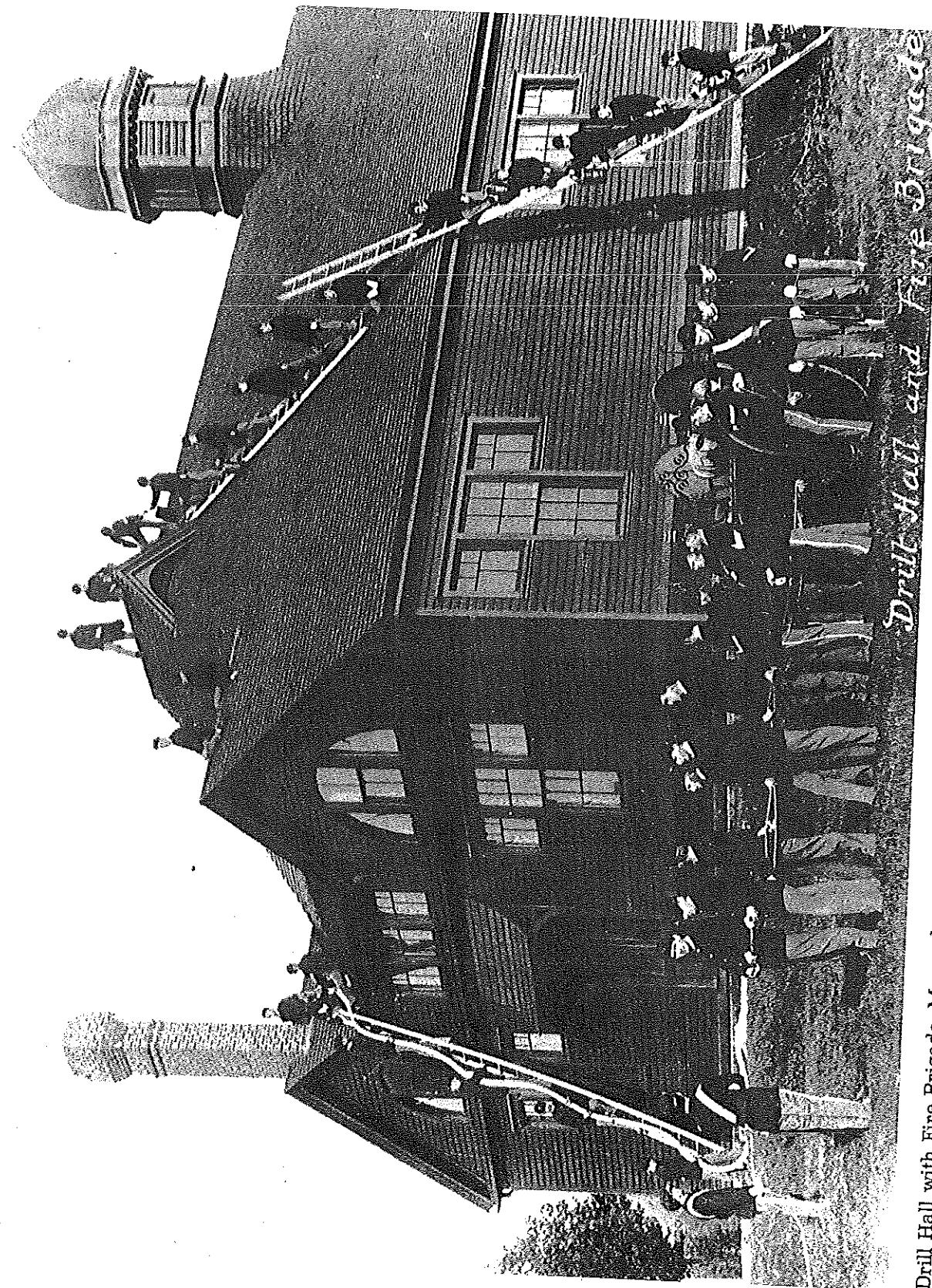
Durfee Plant House, Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1878. In 1866, Dr. Nathan Durfee of Fall River, and Leonard Hills and Henry F. Hills of Amherst, donated \$20,000 to erect the botanical plant house and to maintain the botanic garden nearby. Heated by an intricate hot water system, the inter-

connected houses were described as "an elegant group of glass buildings." A fire on January 23, 1883 destroyed the central part of the plant house. [Hune photo, University of Massachusetts Archives]



woods, and interesting vegetable products." Nearby was a fountain, donated to the College by the Ladies of Amherst. The building was destroyed by fire in 1967. [University of Massachusetts Archives]

Botanic Museum, Massachusetts Agricultural College, undated. During the late 19th century, this building was an important center, planned to house the president's office, a lecture room, and, on the second floor, a museum "with cases of seeds,



Drill Hall and Fire House

Drill Hall with Fire Brigade, Massachusetts Agricultural College, ca. 1890. The military cadets showed off their accomplishments as firemen, operating fire hoses as well as a bucket brigade and the hose cart. The brigade was started in 1886 by 1st Lt. George Sage. The cadets were frequently drilled

even though initially they did not have sufficient fire ladders, buckets, hand grenades, or fire extinguishers. Bartlett Hall is now on the site. (Gift of Fred Smith, Class of '90, University of Massachusetts Archives)



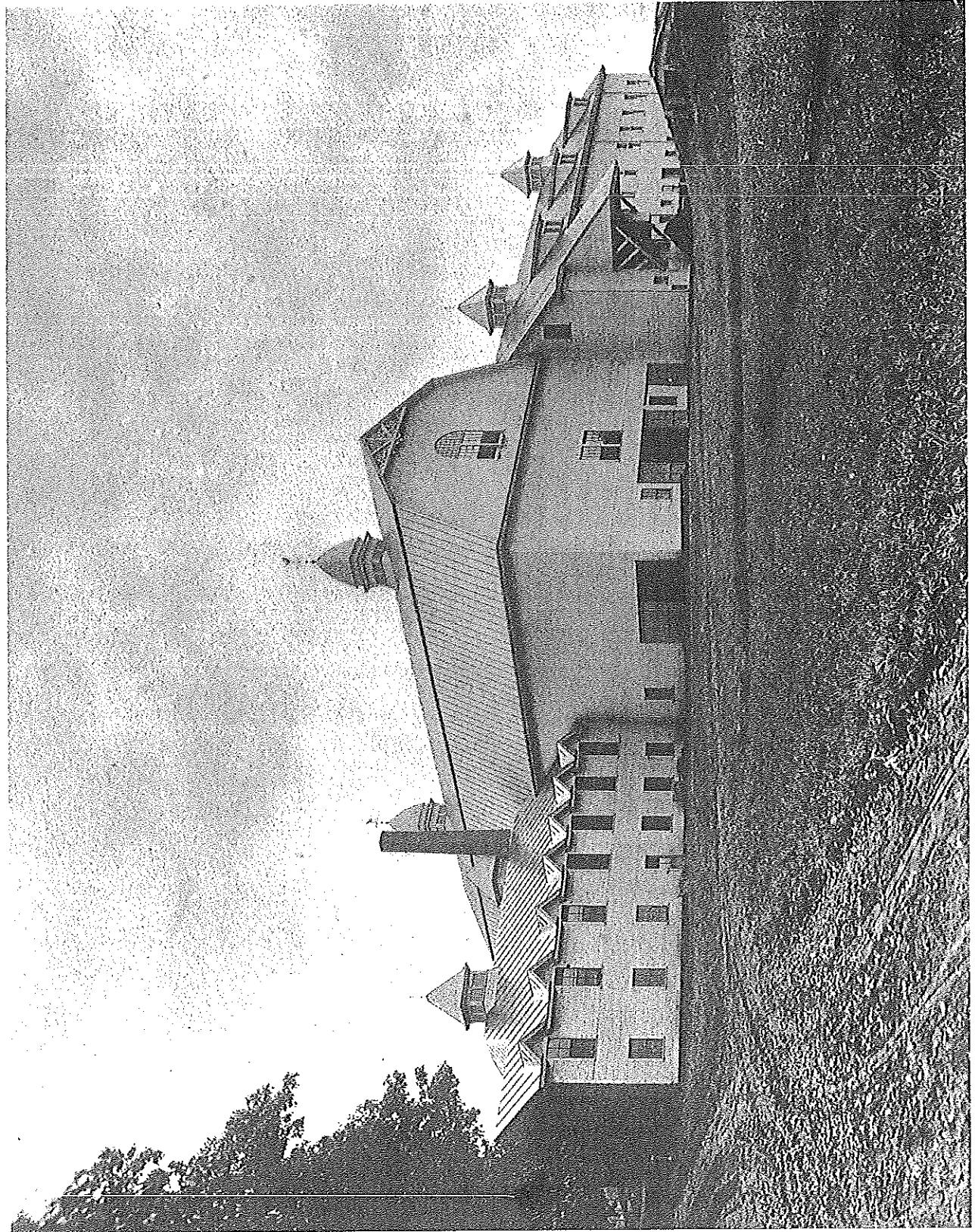
Haying on the North Campus, Massachusetts Agricultural College, undated. A vanished aspect of 19th-century Amherst life—haying with an ox team. In 1886, for example, the College farm produced “ninety tons of well-cured hay and fifteen tons

of rowen,” and it was expected that by dressing the fields with wood ashes the yield of the improved land would be considerably increased. (Photo by Lincoln W. Barnes, University of Massachusetts Archives)



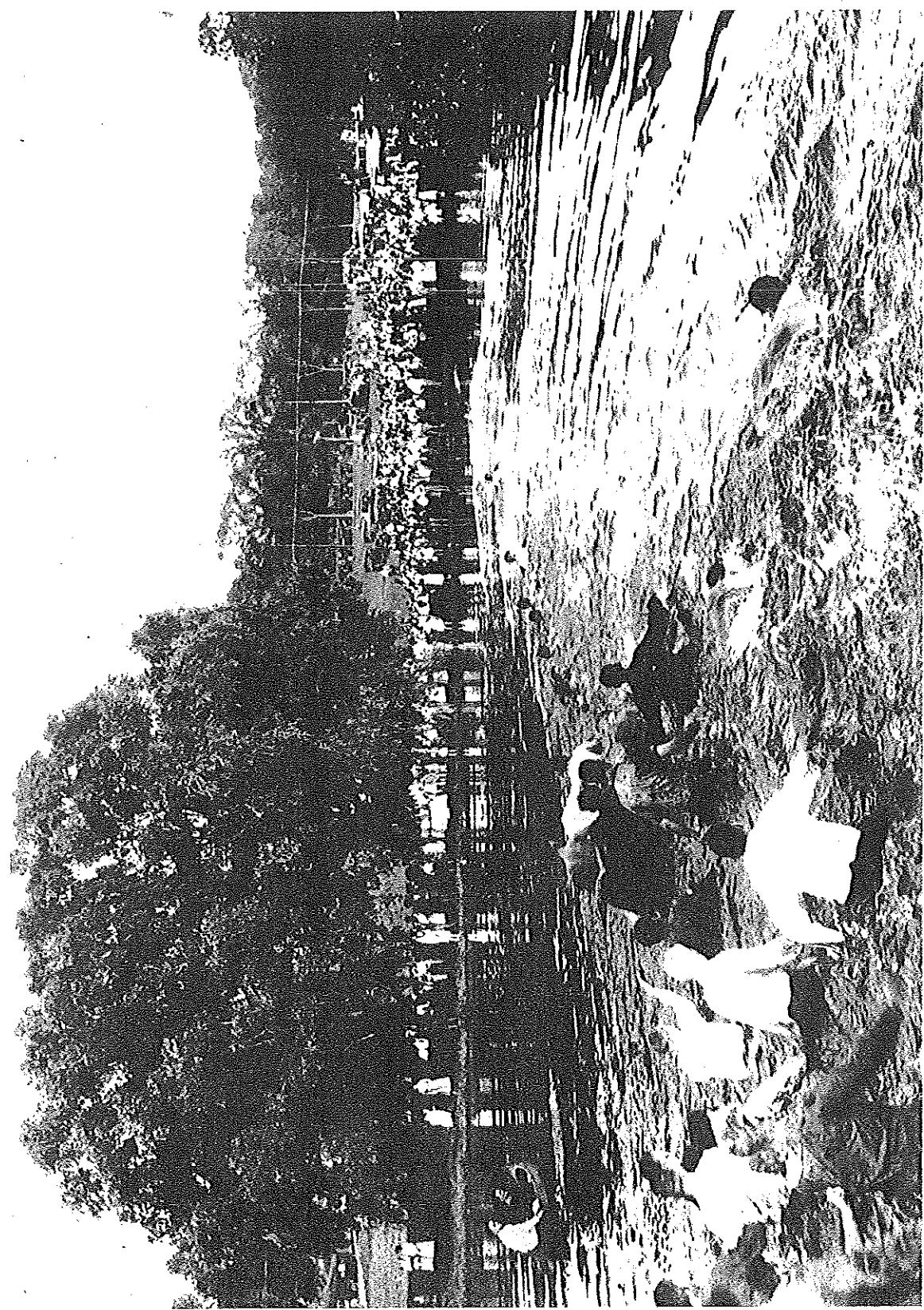
Kendal Barn and Superintendent's House, Massachusetts Agricultural College, ca. 1870. The Annual Report for 1870 noted that "a commodious dwelling" had recently been completed for the farm superintendent, Capt. A.J. Marks, near the southern edge of the college property "on the central ridge." A

few rods away was a large barn constructed by Mr. C.W. Lessey of Amherst. The barn, 100 x 50 feet, was accessible to teams by two driveways and could house fifty head of cattle. (University of Massachusetts Archives)



[the barn] is intended to illustrate the systems and methods best suited to the conditions of this locality, and in all the operations the possible educational effect is kept prominently in view." [University of Massachusetts Archives]

Barn at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, early 1900s. This massive structure shows the importance that practicing agriculture on the College grounds had at one time. Frederick Hitchcock's Handbook of Amherst, Massachusetts, published in 1891, reported that, "In the management of the college farm

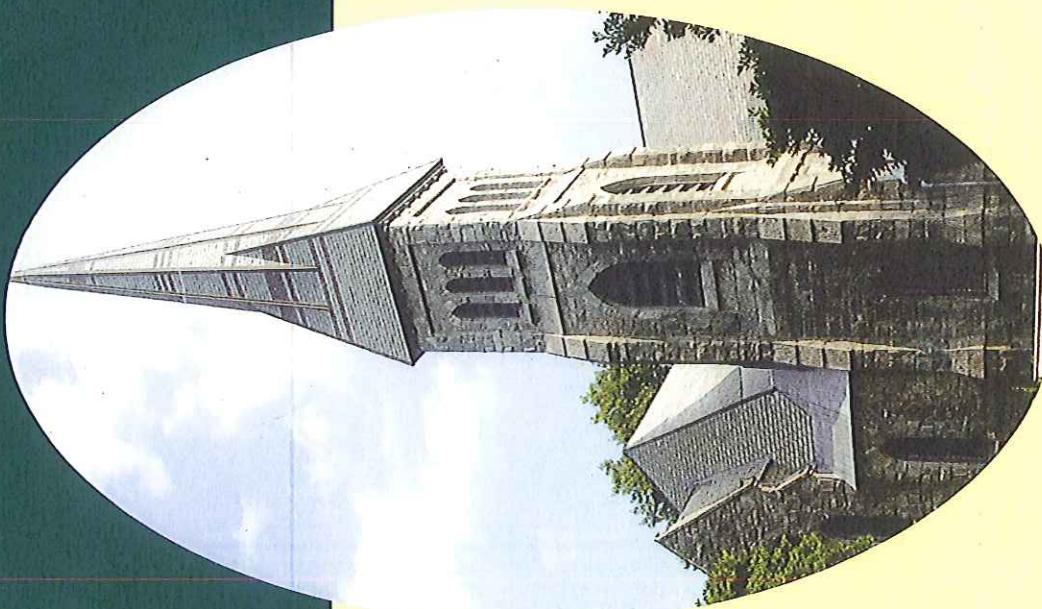


joyed the ducking while spectators who crowded on the side of the pond near North Pleasant Street cheered their favorites.
(University of Massachusetts Archives)

College Pond rope pull, Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1920s. The Rope Pull on College Pond was a popular and lively "Mass Aggie" tradition. Participants, winners and losers, en-

APPENDIX E—Guide to the Dickinson Historic District, Amherst, Massachusetts

GUIDE TO THE
DICKINSON
HISTORIC DISTRICT
AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS



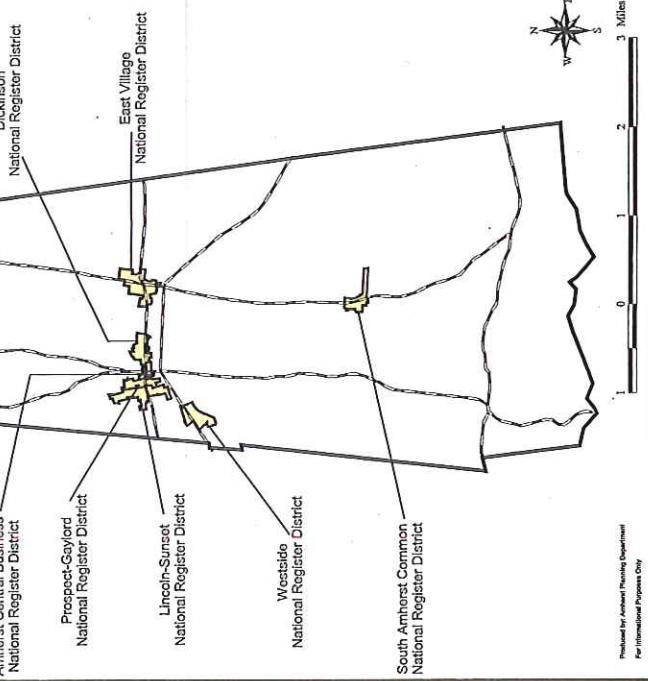
Paul F. Norton

Guide to the Historic Districts of Amherst: No. 1
Amherst Massachusetts:
Amherst Historical Commission 2005

Town of Amherst Historic Districts

INTRODUCTION

This brochure serves as a guide for those taking a walking tour of or making individual visits to the principal historic buildings in the Dickinson National Historic Register District, in Amherst, Massachusetts. The district centers around the life of poet Emily Dickinson and her family, who had a long history in the region and a significant influence on the development of Amherst during the mid to late 19th century.



Amherst Historical Commission 2005

Edith Nye MacMullen, Chair
Jim Wald, Vice-Chair
Jean Thompson, Clerk
Caroline Olson
Paul F. Norton
Gai Carpenter, Publications Committee

Staff: Jonathan Tucker, Interim Planning Director

Special thanks to

Tevis Kimball, Curator of Special Collections, Jones Library
Kate Boyle, Special Collections Assistant, Jones Library
Jane Wald, Director of Resources and Collections, Emily Dickinson Museum
Digital photography, layout and design, Asha Kinney

Many generations of Dicksons figured in the development of the East Village District and then of Amherst. Their stories can be found in numerous books about Emily Dickinson, histories of Amherst, and from information available at the Emily Dickinson Museum at 280 Main Street, Amherst. Of all the Dicksons, Emily and her family would become the best known.

THE DICKINSON DISTRICT

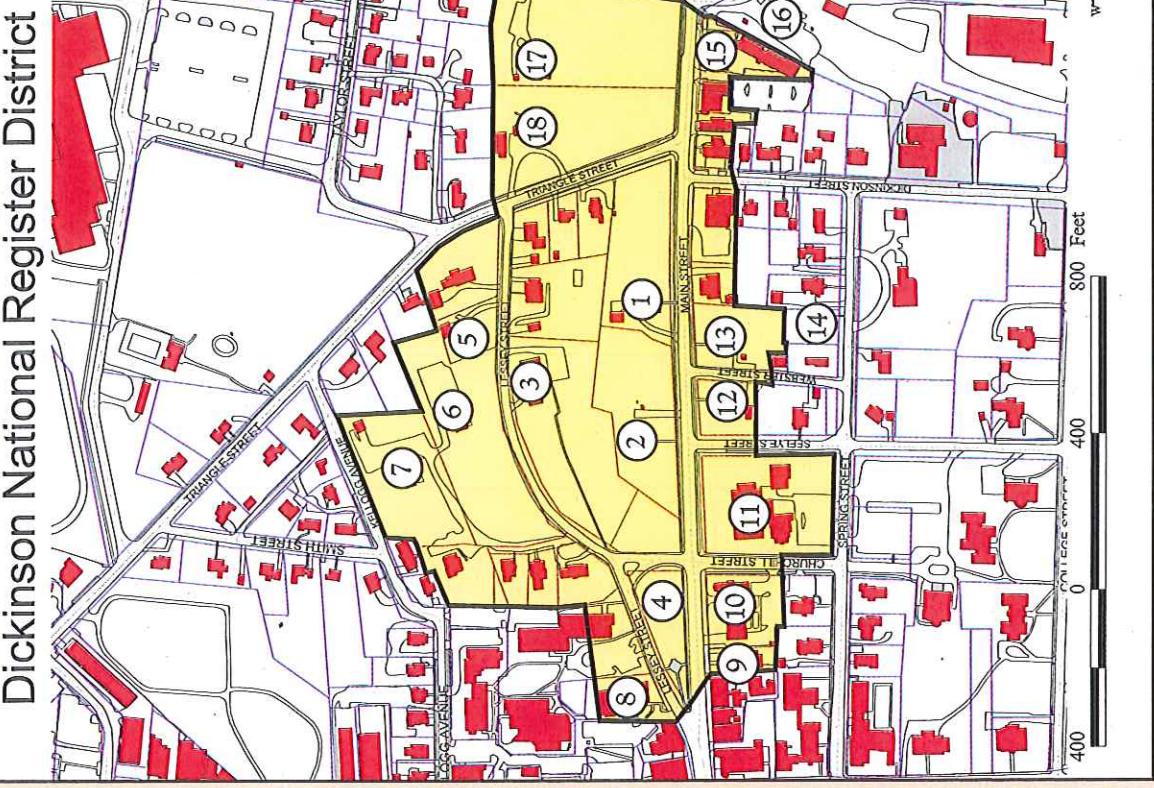
This district is composed of buildings facing Main Street, as far as the railroad crossing, and includes several others on Tyler Place, Lessey and Spring streets. Thirteen buildings were erected in the 19th century, nearly all of which were originally homes of prominent Amherst citizens active in commerce, industry and intellectual pursuits. The remaining four buildings gave public service. Religious needs were provided by the First Congregational Church. Industry was supported by the introduction of a railroad from Belchertown to Amherst in the mid 1850s. The semi-public Masonic Temple, very popular in the latter part of the 19th century, gave pleasure and meaning to life for a considerable number of residents. The recently constructed Police Building was required to serve the increased town population. Main Street remained the most important street in Amherst until the 20th century by which time banks, small stores, churches, and restaurants filled all the lots on North Pleasant Street, and the west side of South Pleasant.

It is notable that no rich families moved into Amherst during the 19th century, but a goodly number became wealthy as banking and industry flourished.



BUILDINGS IN THE DICKINSON HISTORIC DISTRICT

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DICKINSON HOMESTEAD OR THE MANSION 280 MAIN STREET

Emily's grandfather, Samuel Fowler Dickinson (1775-1838), began to build the Homestead in 1813. Her father, Edward Dickinson, moved into the house in 1830 with his wife Emily Norcross Dickinson and their baby son Austin. Young Emily was born in December of the same year. Three years later the house was sold to David Mack, Jr., because of financial obligations incurred by Squire Dickinson. But the Edward Dickinson family continued to live there for a time, sharing the house with the Macks. In 1840 the Dicksons moved to North Pleasant Street, only to return to the Homestead when Edward Dickinson bought it back after Mack's death in 1855.

Accurate restoration of the Homestead's exterior has benefited by the results of substantial research. It has proved that while Emily lived here the exterior red brick was painted a light ochre color, while architectural details were an off-white, blinds were a dark green, and window sashes a charcoal color. Before the recent painting, the patched brickwork over the doorway revealed the shape of what was once a Palladian window. The Ionic-columned porch exhibits Classical ornamentation, whereas the cupola, added about 1855 by architect William Fenno Pratt, follows the contemporary interest in the Italian Villa Style.

Emily was of course the family member who became an international celebrity after her poems were read by scholars and the literary public, both of which pronounced her efforts to be of the highest order. Her approximately 1,800 poems and many superbly written letters are consummate examples of a rare imaginative genius.

Amherst College purchased the Homestead in 1965. In 2003 it was brought together with The Evergreens to form the Emily Dickinson Museum.



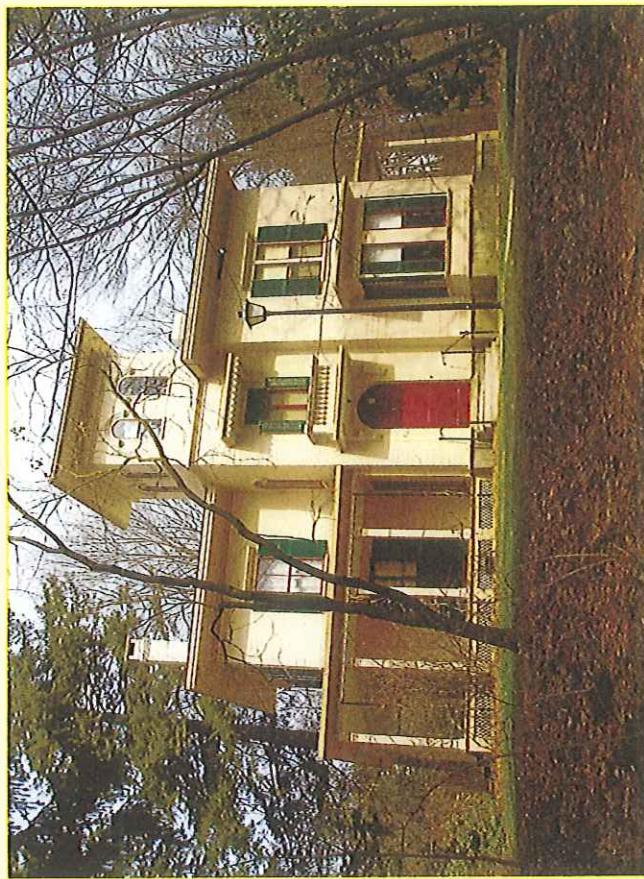
WILLIAM AUSTIN DICKINSON HOUSE OR THE EVERGREENS 214 MAIN STREET

Austin Dickinson was a tower of strength in the community—a man who could always do more. He practiced law in the town from 1854 to 1895, was town meeting moderator for many years, and in 1857 gave much time to founding the Ornamental Tree Association (later named the Village Improvement Association). Following in his father's footsteps, he became Treasurer of Amherst College in 1874. Two years later he invited the important landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted to plan the Common, and in 1887 to design Wildwood Cemetery. He helped to found the Amherst Gas Co. in 1877, and the Water Co. in 1880.

Millicent Todd Bingham, in *Emily Dickinson's Home*, wrote that after Austin married Susan Huntington Gilbert on July 1, 1856, he "moved into the house which his father had built for him next door." Here he lived with his family until his death in 1895. His widow and children continued living in the house they called The Evergreens.

The architect, William Fenno Pratt of Northampton, planned the house so that its bulk surrounds the prominent tower. True to the then popular Italian Villa Style, the top level of the square tower rises above the second story of the basic house. Further characteristics are the broad, almost flat roof and the pairs of round-arched, hooded windows, and a second-story balcony above a large, round-arched doorway. The house does bear a resemblance to a Florentine country villa, at least as reinterpreted by compilers of the American pattern books of the 1850s and 60s. A wooden house dating about 1830 forms the rear ell of the house. Olmsted was a guest at The Evergreens, and the landscape design bears marks of the principles he and colleagues Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux shared.

In 2003 The Evergreens, as the house is still called, combined with the Dickinson Homestead to form the Emily Dickinson Museum.



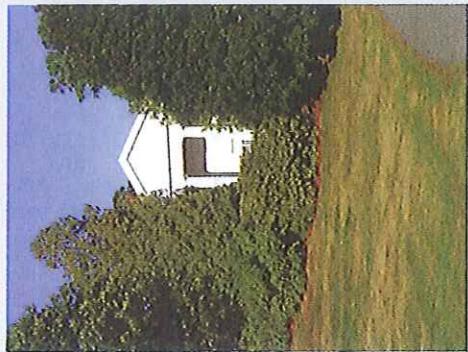
LUKE SWEETSER HOUSE 81 LESSEY STREET

Luke Sweetser was born at Athol, Massachusetts, in 1800. After spending part of the academic year 1820-21 at the Amherst Academy, he worked as a clerk at H. Wright Strong's general store at the west end of Phoenix Row. By 1824 he was able to buy the store with his brother Joseph A. Sweetser and the two Cutler brothers, William and George. Shortly thereafter, Luke made the store more inviting by hiring carpenter George Guild to install a sink for a soda fountain. He successfully operated the store until he sold his interests to the Cutler brothers in 1854.

About 1835 Robert Cutler (not one of Luke's partners) built a house for Sweetser in "Oak Grove." Cutler had graduated from Amherst College in 1826, and was a very well-respected designer and builder of houses in Amherst until 1855 when he moved to Michigan. An early view (1858) of the house, by John Bachelder, shows five windows on the south and three on the west side, and a porch at the southwest corner. It was a modest attempt by Cutler to suggest the Greek Revival Style in brick. After Luke's death in 1882, the house was converted into the Oak Grove School, first operated by Miss Emma Owen "to train up girls with healthy bodies, sound minds and refined manners." Phi Gamma Delta fraternity purchased the property in 1903. Calvin Coolidge, a member of the fraternity and class of 1895, gave \$2,100 toward its purchase.

In 1929, almost 100 years after the original house was built, architect Karl S. Putnam remodeled it at a cost of \$42,000. This included a monumental western portico of four Doric columns in attenuated proportions that support an entablature upon which rests a tall, blank, triangular pediment. With these modifications the house overlooks the town like a veritable Parthenon upon the Acropolis. Probably Putnam had this in mind.

The house became the property of Amherst College in 1903. After fraternities were abolished in 1984, the building continued as a dormitory and was renamed Marsh House to honor Eli Marsh (class of 1913), a member of Phi Gamma Delta. Professor Marsh was much beloved for the tone he set for physical education. An enthusiastic student said, "He taught me to love life and to play soccer."



SWEETSER PARK MAIN STREET

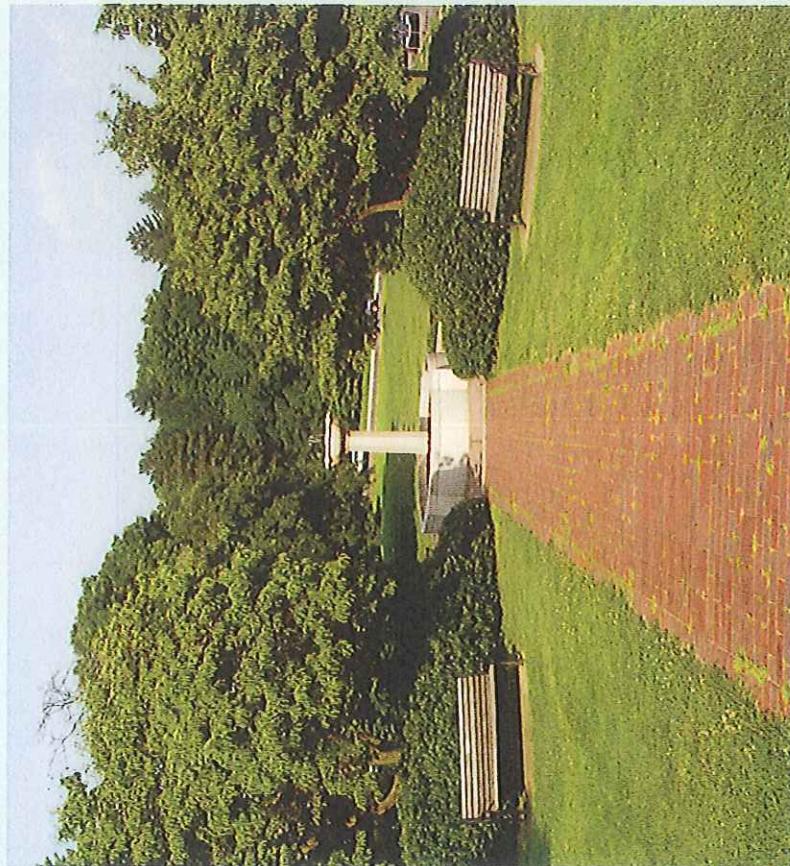
Luke Sweetser joined the First Congregational Church in 1831 and served as a deacon, 1851-71. His religious affiliation may have led to his appointment as Commissioner of the Charity Fund for ten years. Luke's willingness and ability evidently were so pronounced that he was sought after for several public offices. He became an incorporator of the Hampshire Agricultural Society which interest was doubtless stimulated by his owning the "finest herd of Ayrshires in Western Massachusetts."

His breadth of interests, both public and private, was truly amazing. A modest and reclusive man would not have chosen Robert Cutler as the builder of his fine house overlooking the town to the west.

Although not a graduate of Amherst College, Luke took great interest in its welfare. For 30 years he was on the college's Prudential Committee. This apparently placed him in charge of erecting new college buildings and improving the surrounding grounds. In 1855, Luke gave \$1,000 for a lecture room to be added to Amherst College's Woods Cabinet.

By the middle of the century railroads were becoming a lucrative and convenient means of transporting agricultural and factory products. Quite naturally Sweetser was a strong promoter of the proposed Amherst-Belchertown Railroad. It was organized under a charter in 1851 with Sweetser, Edward Dickinson, Edward Hitchcock and others as incorporators. Sweetser became its first president after taking charge of construction. Promotion of enterprises was evidently one of his talents. In 1852, with a few other men, he built a woollen mill. However, this project abruptly ended in 1855 when the mill burned. Three years later he was elected President of the Amherst Agricultural Library. Now wealthy, Luke continued to support further good enterprises. In 1864 he offered to donate \$50,000 for the new Agricultural College. Luke died in 1882, after a full and fruitful life.

Land north of Main Street was bought in 1836 by Edward Dickinson (father of Emily), J. B. Condit, David Mack and Luke Sweetser. This plot became established as a private "open" park with a deed stating that henceforth no buildings be erected thereon. In 1890 Churchill Street was extended north across Main Street cutting the park in two. In 1902 the children of Luke, J. H. Sweetser and Lucy Sweetser, gave the western section of the park to the Town of Amherst. Enos F. Cook gave funds to erect a fountain in 1910. However, a final plan for urban renewal is still pending.



LESSEY-STOCKBRIDGE HOUSE 94 LESSEY STREET

Chauncey W. Lessey was born at New Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1837. He came to Amherst in 1865 at age 28. Previous to his arrival Lessey must have had training in building construction as he contracted to build the new First Congregational Church on Main Street. The cornerstone was laid on September 21, 1867. He is also credited with constructing Grace Church (to which he belonged), Palmer's Block (where the Town Hall now stands), Walker Hall for Amherst College, and many houses in town. Lessey built and probably designed his own house after buying a lot from Mr. Montague. He married Melvina Swanger, which act probably coincided with building the new house. The Amherst Directory for 1869 lists him as an "architect" living on Main Street, while a map of 1873 places his residence on Lessey Street, with another property on Spring Street.

In addition to his considerable construction work Lessey seems to have participated in several public activities: Chair of the Board of Selectmen for five years (1873-77), assessor for many years, Representative to the General Court in 1876, and Trustee of the Amherst Savings Bank.

Lessey died at an early age in 1877. His wife lived in the home at least until 1879 when she is listed in the Directory as "widow."

Lessey's architectural design of about 1870 produced a two-and-one-half story house with a flat-topped or truncated hip roof of interrupted by central gables that contain ornaments. Paired eaves brackets are beneath the eaves. Below is a full-length porch. Side walls have windows with pointed arches. The latter do not qualify the house as Gothic Revival, but rather reveal Lessey as less interested in purism of style than in bringing together a variety of elements that he liked and hoped might impress passersby.

Levi Stockbridge purchased the house, vacated by Mrs. Lessey, probably in 1886. Earlier he was a resident of Hadley. Like his neighbors on Main Street, Stockbridge gave time and great effort to public enterprises. Early on he became deeply interested in agricultural projects, at first as a member of the Hampshire Agricultural Society. In pressing to improve the Society he negotiated with Charles Dickinson and Philip D. Spalding to purchase 16 acres in East Amherst where an Agricultural Exhibition Hall was built, and surrounding grounds provided a race track, all of which were dedicated in November 1860. An open field on the west side of the Belchertown Road still shows the oval shape of the track. At a special town meeting convened

in 1864 Stockbridge spoke forcefully in favor of locating the agricultural college in Amherst. The college had been incorporated by the General Court in 1863 and opened in the fall of 1867. In 1867 Levi was elected farm superintendent and instructor in agriculture, and became a full Professor of Agriculture in 1872.

Stockbridge's public duties were numerous. He became one of four incorporators of the Northampton-Amherst Street Railway Co. in 1867. He served a term as Justice of the Peace in 1869. In 1873 he was elected vice-president of the Amherst Book Club, and Chairman-of-the-Day for the July 4, 1876 celebration for which he gave an inspiring address to the people.

When President Clark left for Japan in 1876, Stockbridge was put in charge of the Agricultural College. Two years later he established the Massachusetts Agricultural Station. He was elevated to the presidency of the College in 1880. For an undisclosed reason Stockbridge resigned in 1882. This man of accomplishments also made time to be a Representative to the General Court in 1870 and 1873; was a Selectman of Amherst in 1870, '83-'87, '89 and '90; and acted as moderator of Town Meeting, 1875-78. He died in 1904.



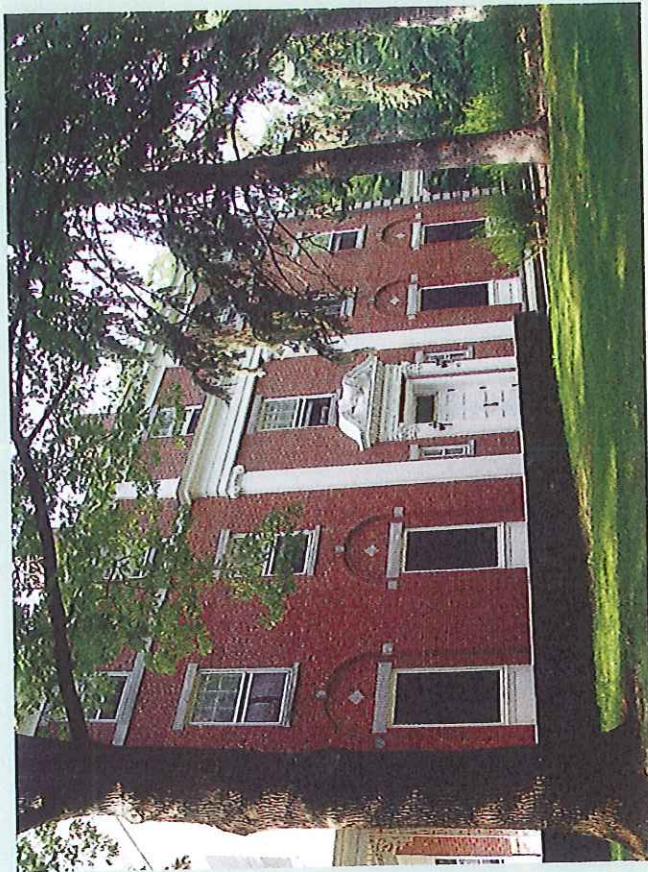
PLIMPTON HOUSE 82 LESSEY STREET

The architect who designed the house for Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity of Amherst College in 1914 was Lionel Moses II who was a member of the firm of McKim, Meade & White, New York. An interesting description of his architectural intentions is given by Moses in a letter to Professor Genung. "The exterior of the Deke House plainly expresses the uses and the constructional divisions of the building, the graded sizes of the windows of the different stories indicating the varying importance of the rooms of each floor and the Ionic pilasters recalling the separating walls which divide the building vertically into three parts. The design is of Georgian character, the essence of which is simplicity. This style must rely for its beauty on general proportion, symmetry, and the proper relations of the parts to the whole, rather than on undue ornamentation. The tone of color is another feature of the style, for a Georgian building must be quiet in effect and harmonize with its surrounding foliage."

Delta Kappa Epsilon received its charter in 1846, and had its first chapter house on the third floor of Phoenix Row. It acquired living quarters in Morgan House on the East Common. In 1883 the members bought property from Colonel W. S. Clark, President of the Agricultural College, but the new house was not built until 1914. Granite came from a Monson quarry. The doorway motif is taken from "Westover" in Virginia, the home of William Byrd II, a prominent 18th century explorer and writer.

The first college-supervised library in a fraternity house was the gift of George A. Plimpton (class of 1876) in 1936, while its design was produced by architect Frederick J. Woodbridge (class of 1921). To decorate the large room Plimpton purchased paneling in 1934 from Jesus College and other Oxford buildings, and from Lord North's mansion. The brick and wood fireplace came from a London house once occupied by Sir Isaac Newton.

Transfer of the house to Amherst College as a dormitory was in 1984; it was named Plimpton House in memory of the man who initially financed it.



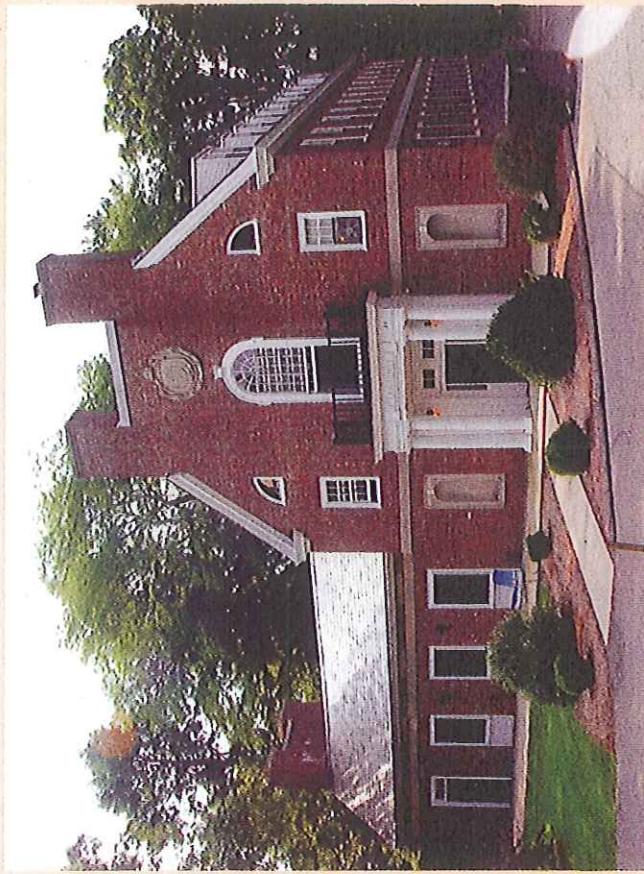
TYLER HOUSE 33 TYLER PLACE

Early Amherst College fraternities had difficulty finding living quarters. Such was the case with the attempt to organize Delta Tau Delta shortly before 1909. First they rented a house at 16 Tyler Place naming it Hitchcock Club. In 1909 the club split into two fraternities, Kappa Theta and Sigma Delta Rho. Kappa Theta purchased Marsh House (formerly Houghton's Boarding House) at 34 Spring Street. Kappa Theta built a new house at 35 Tyler Place in 1932 (later renumbered 33 Tyler Place). When Amherst College abolished fraternities in 1984, the house was still called Kappa Theta. Somewhat later it was renamed Tyler House. The new name honored two former college professors, William Seymour Tyler (class of 1830) who taught Greek for 58 years, and John Mason Tyler (class of 1873) who taught biology for 38 years.

Tyler House is impressive because of its position high on a hill and its firm construction with red brick. The entrance facade appears to derive from an 18th-century mid-Atlantic building type possessing a pair of brick chimneys rising like sentinels from the roof line. Just below these, set into the wall, is a plaque with the inscription "Delta Tau Delta," the original name of the fraternity. Presumably this plaque is a relic saved from the fraternity's early days. At the second floor level an arched Georgian window dominates the facade. At ground level a pseudo-classical doorway was designed with crudely formed Doric columns. Pairs of windows at both levels act as space fillers. The plan is ell-shaped with the facade and the western, single-story wing in the same plane, while the longer northern wing is two stories high with ten dormer windows in the roof. A central hall had spacious student quarters on either side. These provided both a bedroom and a study of equal size for each student. Later it became expedient to double the number of student quarters by giving each only a single room. The double chimneys are an anomaly as only the eastern one originally served as a chimney and it served only a single second-story fireplace.

The designer was the Boston architect Joseph D. Leland. He may have been selected through family connections as several Leland names appear in the College obituary records.

William Seymour Tyler (1810-1897, class of 1830) received an MA and LLD from Amherst College, and a DD and LLD from Harvard. He concentrated on teaching Latin and Greek. According to Prof. Claud M. Fuess, Tyler's public addresses were both brilliant and scholarly. Tyler frequently made his



views clear on campus politics and student deportment. His book, *A History of Amherst College during the administrations of its first five presidents : from 1821 to 1891* (1895) is both thorough and interesting.

John Mason Tyler (1851-1929), son of W. S. Tyler, received an MA and LLD from Amherst College, and a PhD from Colgate. His fields of teaching were biology, zoology, and botany. Prof. Fuess says that Tyler insisted on the validity of the then new theory of evolution; and he reports that he was "unconventional in his attire, with radiant red whiskers, and a head of abnormal shape and dimensions. Racy in speech, he was the most human, most lovable of men, incurably young and incorrigibly cheerful."

It is easily seen why the father and the son together were selected by the members of Tyler House as their choices to honor and remember for their contributions to life and study at the College.

ENOS COOK HOUSE 30 BOLTWOOD, (FORMERLY 10 LESSEY STREET)

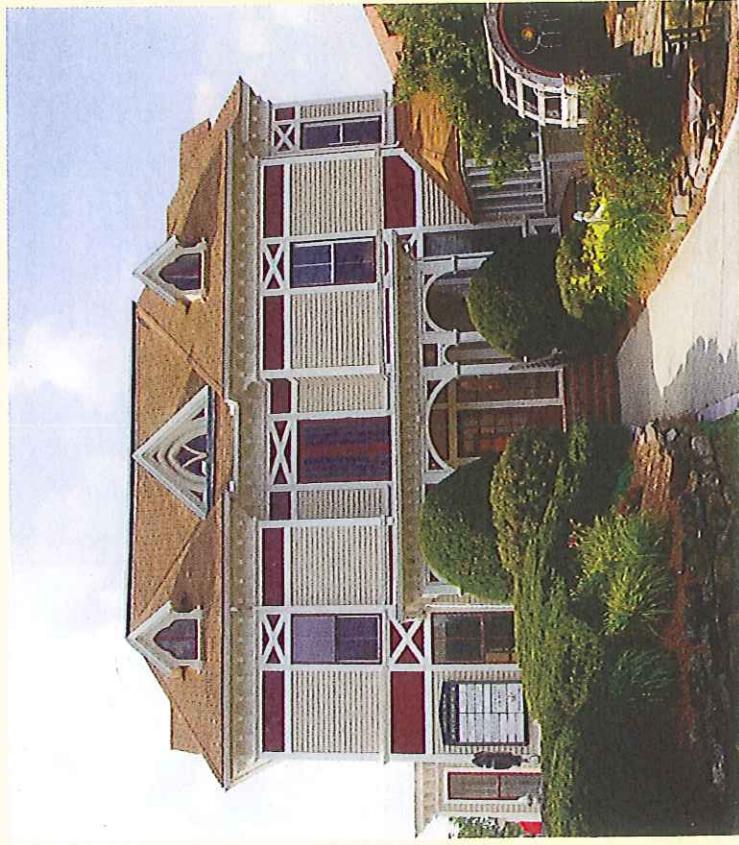
The first occupant of this house was very important to the inhabitants of Amherst. Enos Foster Cook (1816-1909) was president of the Amherst Savings Bank for 39 years. He took office in 1870 and died at 93 still in office. He was a founder in 1857 of the Ornamental Tree Association. In 1865 he bought the stage route from Amherst to Northampton and operated it until 1887 when the Central Massachusetts Railroad opened. Cook's interests were broad. He was listed in the town directory for 1869 as "Horse Dealer." Beginning in 1870 he and Ithamar F. Conkey owned and operated the Amherst House Hotel for six years. It was on the site of the present Bank of America at Amity and South Pleasant streets. Cook became a director of the Amherst Water Company in 1880. He was a vestryman at Grace Episcopal Church. In 1881 he remodelled Cook's Block in Phoenix Row. In 1889, when it was decided to build a new town hall, Cook was on the committee for construction.

Cook purchased his Lessey Street property in 1852, and, since his house is marked on the Walling Map of 1856, it is clear that it was built between those dates. The design, like that of the Kingman House farther east on Main Street, is a curious combination of Swiss Chalet and Gothic Revival styles. Here a basically centralized Georgian Revival design has been given ornamentation that transforms the precision and formality of Georgian into something exotic. The hip roof is truncated and displays on its slopes dormers acting as hoods for Gothic pointed windows. The central dormer even has Gothic tracery. However, nothing below the roof is Gothic. Instead the decorative forms include mullions holding up the eaves. At three levels there are bands of crossed boards and vertical boards that are related to the Swiss Chalet Style. An old photograph shows the crossed boards painted in a dark color, so that the whole wall surface took on a Mid-Victorian color scheme.

Additions of 1955 converted the house as a symbol of individual prosperity into Kane's Nursing Home. At this time the second floor door, replacing a window, was inserted to allow residents to use a railed deck on top of the front porch. More recently the building has become a restaurant and rented business space; the north wing was added in 1960. Many of these changes have hidden its original charm. Presently it is named Webster House.



Cook House, circa 1974



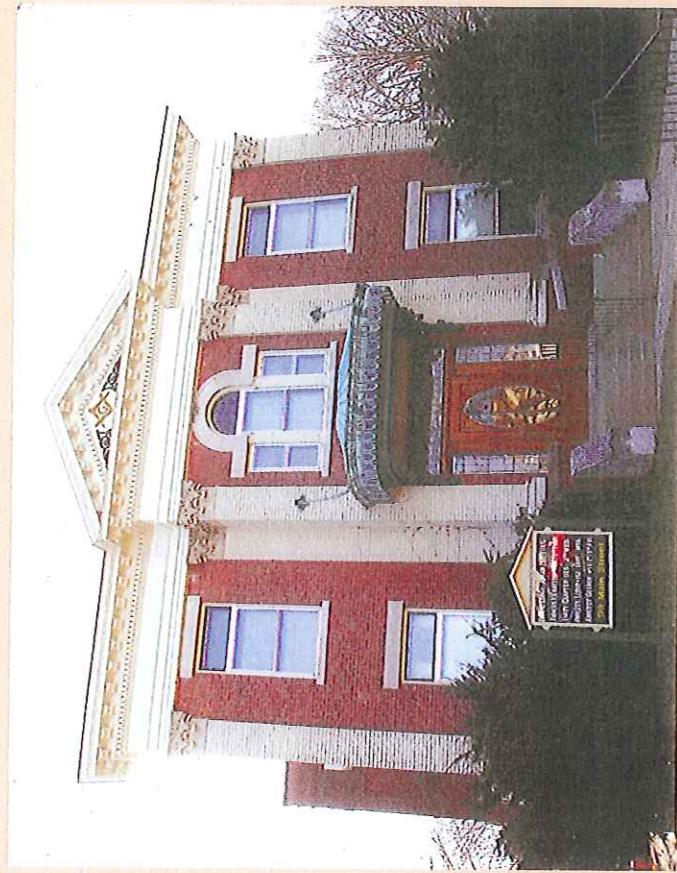
MASONIC TEMPLE 99 MAIN STREET

Pacific Lodge received its charter in 1801, and held its earliest meetings at "Plum Trees," Hubbard's Tavern in Sunderland. In 1802 the Lodge moved to Amherst. It was regularly constituted in 1804, and by 1805 had 50 members. Bagg's Tavern became its meeting place in 1807, and later it met both at Rufus Kellogg's tavern in "The City" (Cushman) and at Boltwood's Tavern in the town center.

When the story broke about William Morgan's encounter with local prejudice at Batavia, New York, in the early 1820s, a disastrous period began in the history of Masonry. Morgan had threatened to publish a book exposing the secrets of Freemasonry. He was intimidated, jailed, abducted, and finally disappeared. Anti-Masonic sentiment grew to a point where many lodges had to close, including Amherst's in 1827. Only in 1860 did it reopen with meetings held on the third floor of Cook's Block, Phoenix Row.

By 1910 the increase in membership allowed the Lodge to finance construction of a Temple, monumental in appearance. Architect William B. Reid of Holyoke chose the Corinthian Order, using giant pilasters as framing motifs. The projecting central bay contains a Palladian window on the second-floor level surmounted by a heavy pediment. But more pervasive is the Classical decoration commonly chosen for public buildings in this period.

A sketch by architect Reid, published with an article in the *Springfield Sunday Republican* (July 23, 1910), shows that he intended to have a wider building and a balustraded roof. Perhaps the lot was too narrow. The article, written by W. R. Brown, states that "great care will be taken to have a building that will present an excellent appearance, be worthy of the order and an ornament to the town." Brown gives other details: "The building will be set back from the street line about 50 feet, and will be 87 feet deep and 52 feet wide. The exterior will be of brick with limestone trimming. A noticeable feature will be a large copper-domed porch (in the modish Arts & Crafts Style) over the front entrance. The general effect of the architecture will approach the colonial." It is unclear how the style "approaches" the Colonial. The Dedication ceremony took place June 3, 1911, for which the "famous Weber quartet of Boston" provided music.

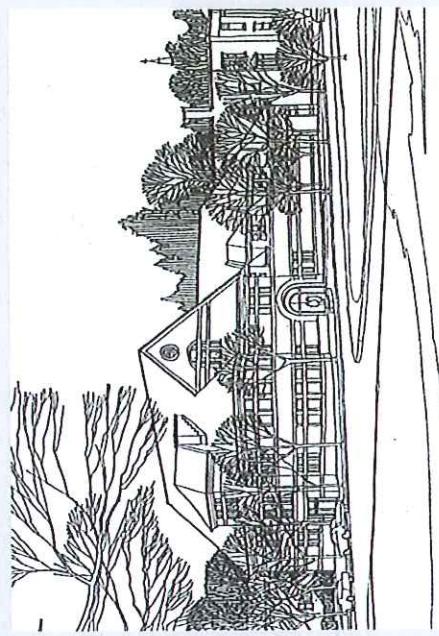


POLICE BUILDING 111 MAIN STREET

Increased population in the town and educational institutions necessitated enlarging facilities for the Police Department. By moving the Baxter Marsh House in 1989 to a site farther east on Main Street, a space was obtained for a building that would satisfy all needs for the foreseeable future.

The town accepted a design submitted by Kuhn, Riddle Architects of Amherst from which the project was constructed in 1990. They were assisted by the Toronto firm of Leslie Rebanks Architects because of their experience as consultants on police buildings. Chris Riddle was the lead designer. Recognizing the dependence of the police department upon town management, the architect elected to emphasize this relationship by creating architectural form and decoration suggested by the design of the Town Hall. Most obvious is Riddle's imitation of the wide-arched doorway facing Boltwood Avenue. The Town Hall has a series of voussoirs, or separately cut stones, forming an arch. Riddle used a similar form, but the texture differs because he chose to use pre-cast concrete. Furthermore, the great Town Hall roof has, admittedly, been taken as a model for the Police roof. Both have the same pitch and all-encompassing shape. But while the Town Hall intentionally has rough-cut stonework, the imitator rejects this in favor of smooth-surfaced, light-colored ribbons that bind together the large, irregular sections of the building. The horizontal emphasis given by the ribbon device brings about a close association with the modest buildings along lower Main Street.

Although not imitating any past style such as that of ancient Rome, or the Renaissance, or American Georgian, there is nevertheless a general relationship with these classical types. The architect admits that his design may have been influenced unconsciously by other buildings along Main Street, some of whose characteristics are shared, such as dormer windows projecting from the roof, a circular gable window, brick walls, and triple windows under an enclosing arch. But the whimsical combination of the various parts could only have been the inspiration of a clever contemporary designer.



Architectural drawing of building design, 1989



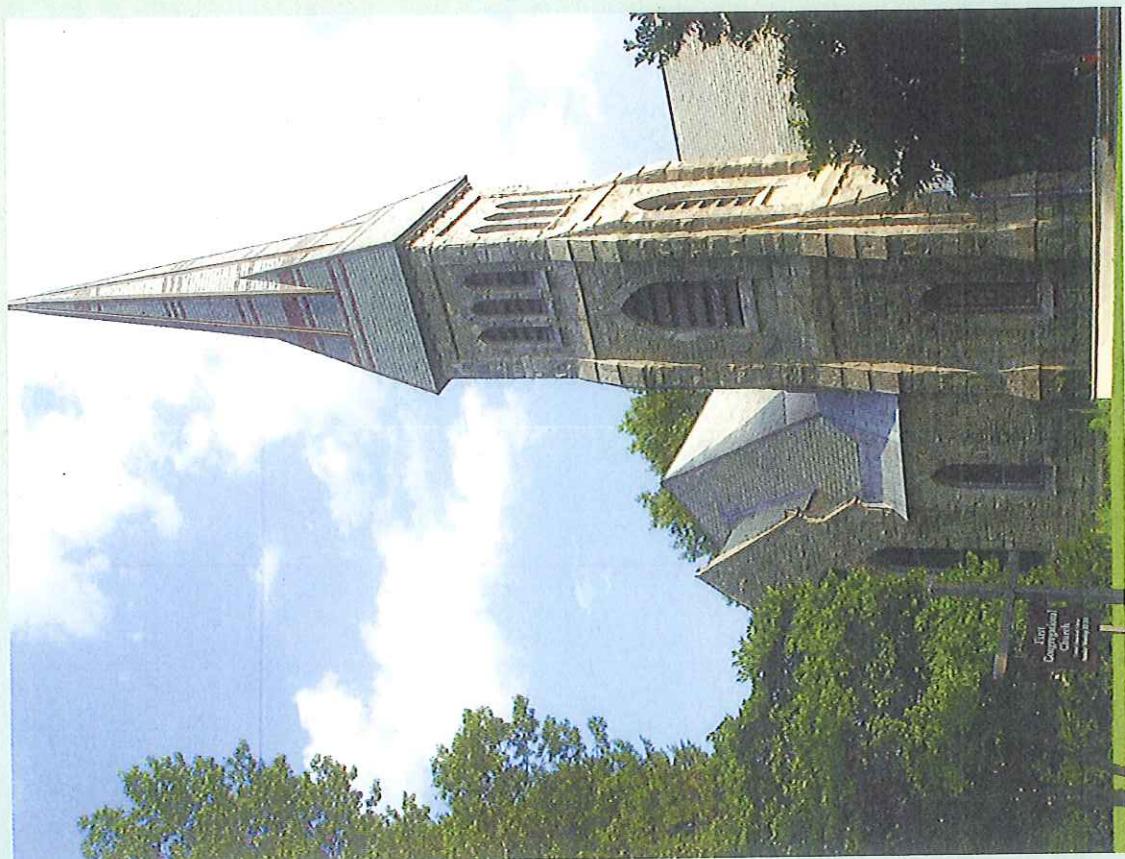
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, 165 MAIN STREET & 17 SEELEYE STREET

In the series of churches built for the Congregational community this is the fourth, erected 130 years after the first. The building was on a new site, and designed in a new style, the Gothic. This style became a favorite for churches in the second half of the 19th century. The church purchased the land in 1867 from George Montague for \$3,900. George Hathorne, Springfield architect, chose to build with gray Monson granite from the quarry of W. N. Flynt. (Hathorne's architectural plans are in the Jones Library). C. W. Lessey, who lived on the hill to the north, was the local contractor, and he selected Church & Hoyt as builders. William Austin Dickinson, living conveniently nearby, served as supervisor of construction. The total cost, including the parsonage, was \$66,483. The cornerstone was laid September 21, 1867, under which, secure in a hermetically sealed box, were stored numerous items relevant to the church. The dedication took place December 23, 1868.

Although inspired by the revival of Gothic architecture in the mid-19th century led by Richard Upjohn, Hathorne chose to use narrow, single-light windows without tracery. Thus not much light penetrates the interior, while the exterior appears overly massive. Perhaps Hathorne was influenced by the heavy, powerful architecture of Henry Hobson Richardson, but the latter used the Romanesque Style which was characteristically heavy. The large roof rising mainly from the first floor is cumbersome, but the substantial stone walls beneath create a firm and attractive foundation.

Because of the numerous interior architectural deletions and additions it is difficult now to imagine the original appearance. Unusual features, now removed, included a pulpit made from a massive section of a cedar tree sent by a friend from Lebanon, and a reading desk created from olive wood from the Mount of Olives, sent from Palestine by another friend. It is recorded that heating was installed in 1915. A new porch design, a balcony for the chapel, and electric lights were all added in 1923-24. The sanctuary was remodeled repeatedly between 1898 and 1989.

Built just south of the church in 1958, and attached to the main building by a corridor, is a single-story addition for children's classrooms, and offices designed by Bernard Dirks of Greenfield. It is totally rectilinear having no compatibility with the church proper. Southeast of the church is the former Parsonage at 17 Seeleye Street, also designed by Hathorne. Although considerably modified, it retains several Gothic motifs, such as the second-floor south window with a pointed arch.



RICHARD H. MATHER HOUSE 229 MAIN STREET

Richard Mather was born February 12, 1835 at Binghamton, New York. He matriculated at Amherst College and graduated with honors in 1857. For nearly two years he studied philology at the University of Berlin. In 1859 Mather received an appointment as Instructor of Greek at Amherst College. Two years later he became an Assistant Professor (1861-64), and finally a Professor (1864-90). In addition to ancient languages and literature, Mather became fascinated by the ancient arts, particularly sculpture. These interests led him to collect art, and to assemble a series of plaster casts of ancient art with which he was able to lecture on sculpture. His collecting activity resulted in his establishing the Mather Art Collection for which he raised all the money and made all the purchases. His two years of study in Berlin apparently gave him so complete a knowledge of the German language that he taught it at the College along with the classics.

Mather's keen interest in classical studies led to his selection as a member of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies, Athens. He died in 1890, leaving the house to his wife. Professor William Tyler, Mather's contemporary, characterized him as "an accomplished scholar, an inspiring teacher, an eloquent preacher, a skillful man of affairs, a delightful companion, neighbor, and friend."

Probably Mather's appointment as an Assistant Professor gave him the confidence to build a house, and also to marry Ellen for whom he needed a home. Stylistically their house is similar to several others in Amherst known to have been built in the early 1860s: for instance, the floor to ceiling front windows, a single round-arched window in the front gable, and a long front porch whose roof is held up by a series of columns or square posts and extends around one corner of the house. Clapboards cover the exterior.

About 1945, a doctor's office was attached to the east side. No attention was given to stylistically blending the appearance of this addition with the original house. Although not as architecturally significant as many of its neighbors, the house provided Professor Mather and his beautiful wife with a convivial place for their many friends to gather in the evenings.

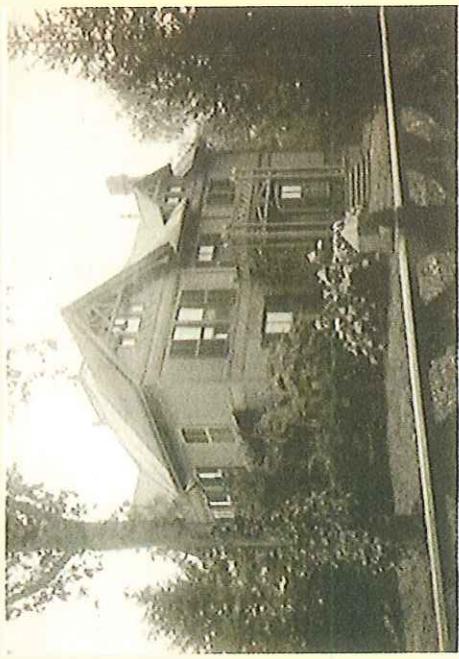


CYRUS KINGMAN HOUSE 257 MAIN STREET

Cyrus Kingman, born about 1794, came from Dartmouth, Massachusetts, to Pelham, probably in 1816. On March 27, 1817, Cyrus married Phoebe Heydon. By 1823 he is recorded working as a stone cutter in Pelham. Ambitious in his community, he was classed as a "gentleman" of Pelham in 1825, and became a colonel of the militia by 1828. A year earlier he purchased the general store on the corner of Main and Boltwood, where the Town Hall now stands, from Samuel Fowler Dickinson for \$2,000. By 1840 Kingman became regarded as an "esquire." His financial success allowed him in the early 1850s to build and occupy a house commensurate in size and decorative quality with those across Main Street owned by the Dickinson families. Twenty-one acres of land surrounded it, on which he had a barn, horse, and livestock. The Beers Map of 1873 notes the house as belonging to "Mrs. Kingman," thus indicating that Cyrus had died by that year. The house is clearly shown on the Burleigh lithograph, a bird's-eye view of Amherst printed in 1886.

Kingman's house was designed by a person with architectural experience and knowledge of current decorative style. It departs from the regularity of Georgian and Greek Revival styles that were common to the early 19th century. Mid-century architects, like Andrew Jackson Downing and Gervase Wheeler, revelled in irregular planning, but still used some Gothic forms common to designs of the 1840s. In the 1850s came a loosening of forms and an interest in the Swiss chalet style (called Stick Style in the U.S.) from which Kingman's architect borrowed. For instance, the façade's left side projects forward and carries a large pediment with Stick Style ornament. The wider right side is recessed and given a much smaller pedimented shape that is surrounded by the roof. The north side has an octagonal projection that contains a quaint, high-rising brick chimney. The top of the central roof is marked by ornamental cresting.

Although the name of the architect is as yet unknown, there were several men in Amherst and Northampton fully capable of creating the design and overseeing construction, such as Robert Cutler who built Luke Sweetser's house up the hill to the north, and William Fenn Pratt of Northampton who designed the Austin Dickinson House across Main Street from Kingman's house. These men were frequently inspired by current books of architectural design. A photograph dating between 1930 and 1950 shows the house much as it was when built, while one dating in 1974 represents a tasteless restoration. But today colorful decorative effects have re-established its mid-Victorian character.



Jones Library Special Collections, Barnes Collection



DAVID P. TODD HOUSE 90 SPRING STREET

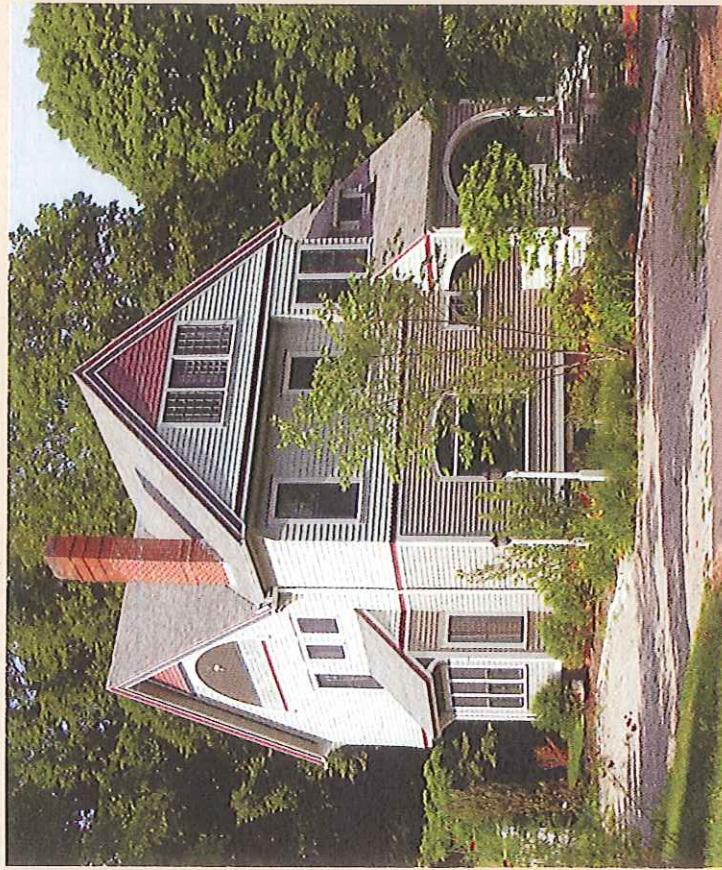
This colorful, angular house once was the residence of David Peck Todd (Amherst class of 1875) and his wife Mabel Loomis Todd. They were in their mid-20s when they came to Amherst in 1881, he to teach astronomy at Amherst College. They bought land from Austin Dickinson on the south side of a new road (Spring Street) whose stone entry posts still flank the east end where Spring meets Dickinson Street.

The Todds built their house in 1886-87. It was the first house in Amherst designed in the modish Queen Anne Style. The Todds had just arrived from fashionable Washington. Their daughter, Millicent Todd Bingham, has described the house as she knew it in childhood as having an “arched porch over the entrance,” a “shingled second story,” and for color, “red with green trimmings.” The colors have changed a little today, but it has the same general character. An interesting feature is the stained glass in the upper part of the living-room window, facing the street. The window is made of opalescent glass and features jewels and a vine pattern. Very likely it was a part of the unknown architect’s original plan.

Just before the court trial began in February 1898, over the gift of a strip of land by Lavinia Dickinson (sister of Emily) to the Todds, the Todds sold their Spring Street house and moved to Snell Street. The move was prompted by a bequest from Mabel Loomis Todd’s mother’s cousin, Charles Wilder of Wellesley, who left \$15,000 to Amherst College for the purchase of Clark House, and land south of Snell Street, for a new observatory. A verbal request from Wilder’s brother Herbert was that the house should be free of rent for the college astronomer. The house was thereafter named Observatory House.

When Senator George B. Churchill came to teach rhetoric at the College, he bought land on Spring Street, had the former Todd House moved across the road, to its present location, and built “The Dell” on its site in 1907.

For many years David Todd had an illustrious career as teacher at Amherst and as a lecturer and consultant on astronomical problems throughout the world. His last years were clouded by his inability to cope with the world. Mabel Loomis Todd was the first editor of Emily Dickinson’s poetry. The first volume, edited by Mabel and T. W. Higginson, was published in 1890.



BAXTER MARSH HOUSE 401 MAIN STREET (ORIGINALLY AT 109 MAIN STREET)

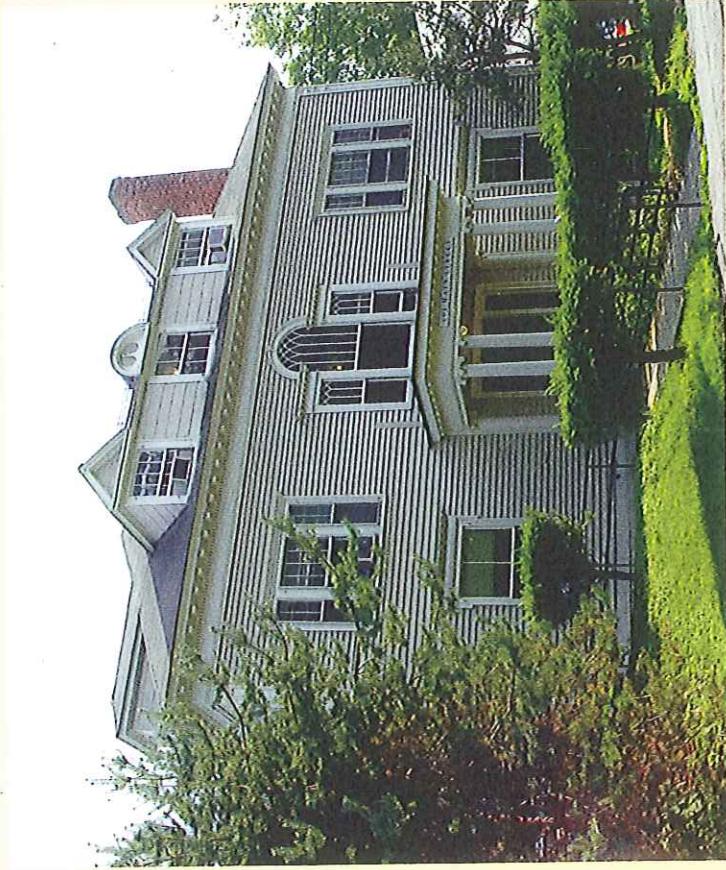
Baxter Marsh was born at Montague in 1826 and died in 1911. His parents, Joshua and Mary Hawley Marsh, owned a farm near Lake Pleasant. Young Baxter learned the trade of carpentry and applied it in Greenfield from 1852 to 1873 when he and his wife Jane H. Ware of Leverett moved to Amherst. Here he became interested in town affairs, attended town meetings, and favored any measures taken towards town improvement. Marsh is known to have built several houses used as student dormitories.

George W. and Charles C. Montague sold a piece of property on Main Street to Jane H. Marsh, April 21, 1896. Here Baxter very likely built his own house. The style is Georgian Revival, recognized by the Ionic Order of the porch columns and the Palladian window above the porch. Further indications are the dentils jutting from beneath the eaves, wood clapboards for siding, and the rectangular, box-like shape of the whole house. The somewhat awkward proportion of one feature to another, like the large protruding porch as compared with the smaller-scaled triple windows, implies a design by a carpenter rather than an architect.

Over the years several well-known persons have roomed here: John Erskine, Professor of Literature, Amherst College, 1903-09; Ernest Hatch Wilkins, Professor of Latin and Romance Languages, and later President of Oberlin College; Curtis H. Walker, later Professor of History, Vanderbilt; Robert Frost, 1918-20, poet and teacher at Amherst College; and William Newlin, teacher of mathematics.

The house became the Amherst Record Building in 1965 and served as the editorial office for Michael J. De Sherbinin's Amherst Record newspaper. He bought the house in 1967.

The move to its present position on Main Street was in 1989 when its former site was needed for the new Police Department Building. Now the house is owned by architect William Gillen.

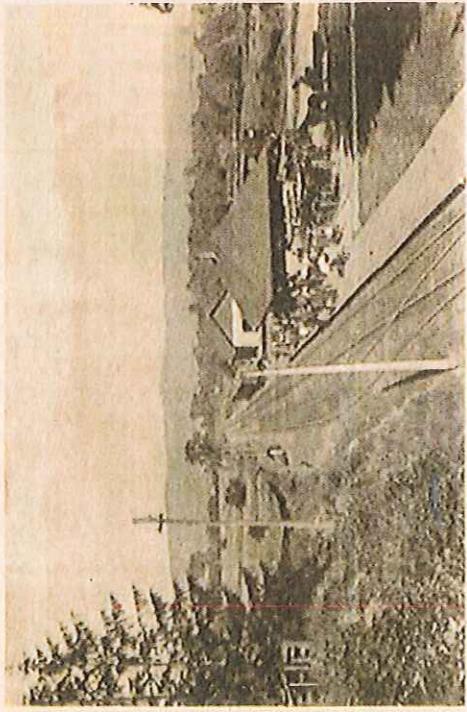
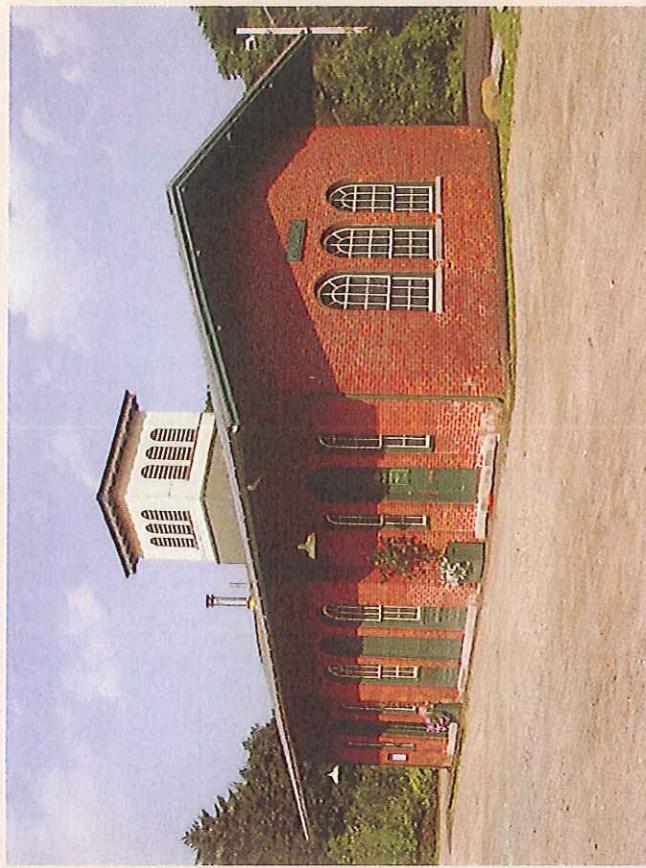
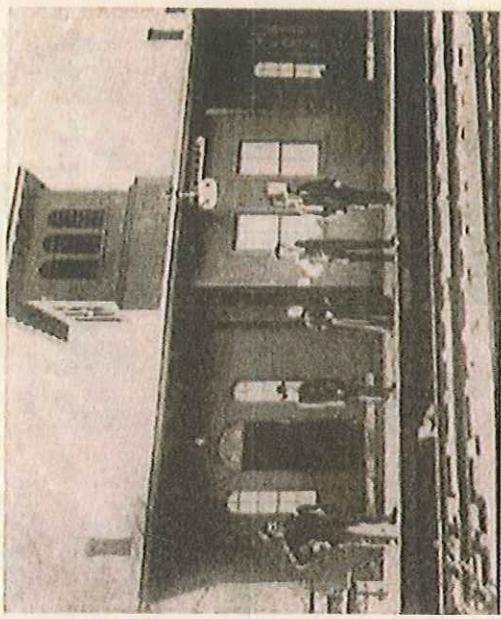


AMHERST DEPOT 427 MAIN STREET

The little brick station, built by Robert Cutler in 1853, now stands neatly renovated through the efforts of the Amherst Historical Commission in 1976. The major renovation was to replace the cupola which disappeared many years ago. Though today almost hidden from view, it was once the center of thriving commercial activity. Factories, a railroad hotel, a bank and shops stood nearby. It survives today mainly as a passenger station.

When requested by prominent men of Amherst, the General Court of Massachusetts incorporated Amherst's Ithamar Conkey, Edward Dickinson, Luke Swearer, Edward Hitchcock, and others from Belchertown and Palmer, to establish the Amherst & Belchertown Railroad Co. by a charter of 1851. The railroad was built in 1852-53. The first train from Palmer sped over the 20 miles of track in 55 minutes on May 8, 1853. The railroad engines were short lived and required replacement frequently. In 1859 Edward Dickinson bought an engine named the "Champion." It was manufactured at the Lowell Machine Works and cost about \$8,000. But the railroad failed to earn money. So in 1864 the General Court authorized leasing the road to the New London Northern Railroad Co. Further construction then carried the line from Amherst to Miller's Falls by 1866. The Central Vermont Railroad leased the property in 1871 and, after some vicissitudes, again took possession of it. Currently the railroad belongs to the Massachusetts Central Railroad Corporation, whose rails carry Amtrak trains running from Washington, D.C., to St. Albans, Vermont.

Scene Of Many Farewells During Civil War



HENRY F. HILLS HOUSE 360 MAIN STREET

Henry Francis Hills (1833-96), son of Leonard M. Hills, continued his father's business of manufacturing palm-leaf hats. After his father's death in 1872, he reorganized the business in 1877 as the Hills Co. He became president of the company, and president also of the American Button Co. and the Roper Repeating Rifle Co. Further, Henry was a director of the Massachusetts Central Railway Co., and president of the Amherst Gas Co.

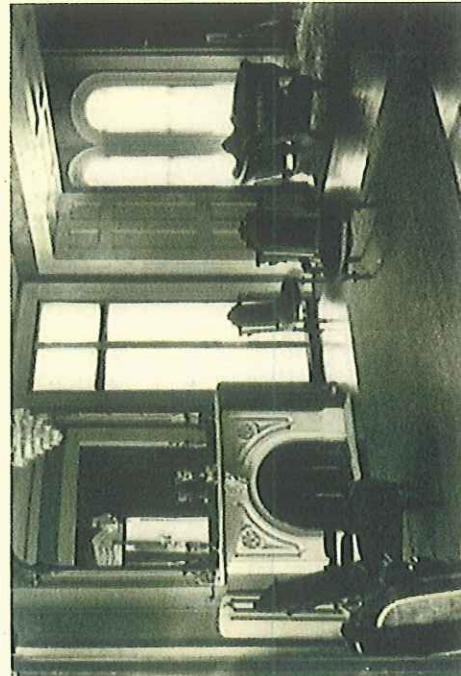
Like his father, Henry was a member of the Congregational Church, and a member of the planning committee for the new church erected in 1867. Henry also assisted in the purchase of the Wildwood Cemetery and promoted the process of giving it to the town.

The Henry Hills house was designed by William Fenno Pratt in 1862-63. Pratt had also designed the hat factory. The house is a grandiose combination of disparate pieces—awkward, top-heavy and daring. Like many other houses built by factory owners throughout New England, this one gave Henry a good view of his place of business.

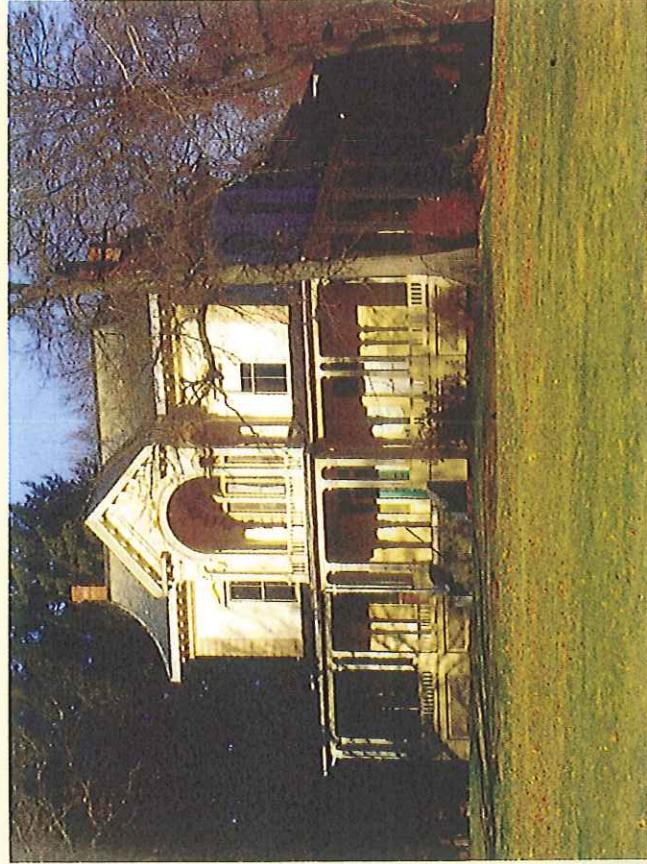
Most striking is Pratt's design of the great second-story arch above which he placed a broken, pedimented gable that is only of decorative significance. The extensive surrounding porch gives visual breadth, while the mansard roof increases the height without increasing the number of rooms. Round-headed arches, pedimented windows, and eaves brackets are all of classical derivation, but employed in non-classical scale. Full-length windows, found in many Amherst houses built around 1860, help to light interior rooms that are shrouded by the surrounding porch. Much attention was given to decorating the interior rooms with rich inlaid wood, marble and slate fireplaces, and great hanging chandeliers.

At the time of construction Henry was courting a Miss Adelaide Spencer of South Manchester, Connecticut. He planned the mansion as a wedding gift. An extract from a letter of Henry's to Adelaide, dated October 2, 1862, reads as follows: "We are prospering slowly with the house. You cannot think how much comment it excites. The work for the house seems to move slowly, perhaps it won't seem so when they get the outside finished. It begins to assume shape and form and is much admired."

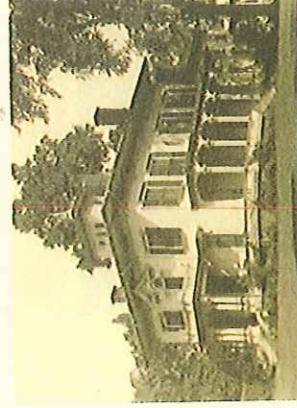
The house is presently owned and operated by the Amherst Boys and Girls Club.



Jones Library Special Collections, Barnes 2371



LEONARD M. HILLS HOUSE 35 TRIANGLE STREET



Leonard Mariner Hills was a self-made man whose personal ambition and business acumen served him well and contributed heavily to the prosperity and quality of life in mid-century Amherst. Hills was born at Ellington, Connecticut in 1803, and moved to Amherst in 1827. Two years later he married Amelia Gay. They lived in East Amherst on the southeast corner of East and Main streets. Here he operated a tavern, and also opened a dry goods store. A little later he worked in a carriage shop, and then saw profit in expanding the already existing cottage industry of making straw and palm-leaf hats. By 1856 he had moved westward on Main Street to the house opposite the Ithamar Conkey House, now known as the Thurber House.

Jones Library Special Collections, Barnes 2370

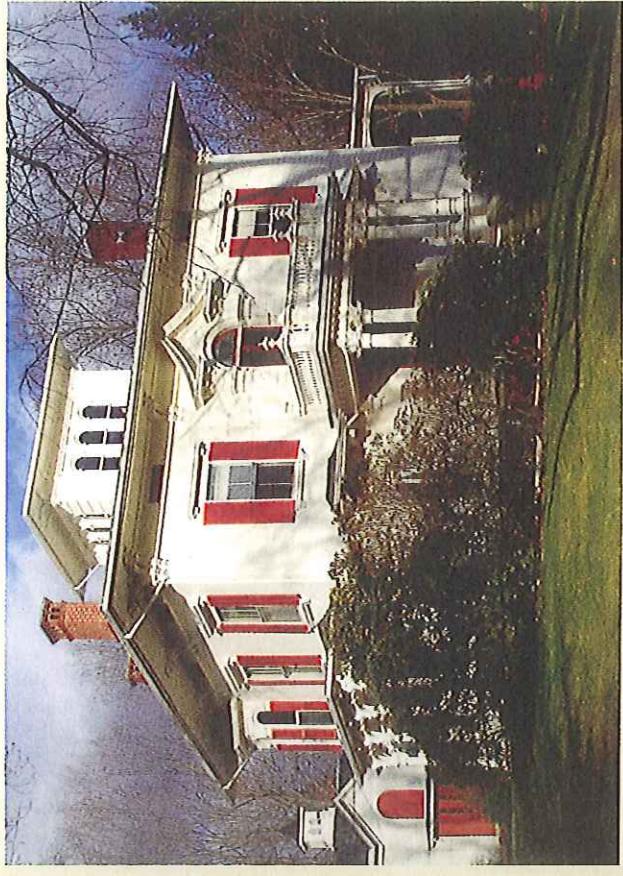
Hills' business was highly successful, particularly in the manufacturing of palm-leaf hats. Through this enterprise he became very wealthy. His factories were built in the 1840s and 50s in Factory Hollow between Dickinson and Railroad streets, near College Street. Other factory buildings were added to the north in the 1860s. It is recorded that palm-leaf hat sales produced a profit of \$5,000 in the first year, and by 1871 the profit was \$300,000. In this year Hills' factories, and 600 persons working in their homes, produced an incredibly large number of hats and Shaker hoods sold across the country. Leonard's success spurred him to join in other manufacturing enterprises such as the production of Roper rifles. Within view of his house was the First National Bank of Amherst of which he was elected the first president in 1864.

Hills' profitable business allowed him to contract for a mansion with the architect William Fenn Pratt of Northampton. Pratt was probably the most prolific designer in Western Massachusetts. Previously Leonard Hills' son Henry had built a house designed by Pratt on an adjoining property. So pleased was Leonard by his son's house that he had it duplicated for himself by Pratt in 1863-64. Legend has it that Leonard ordered it "one foot" larger than Henry's house in every dimension. Pratt was well acquainted with architectural style and pointed out to the Hills men that the most fashionable style in the current decade of the Civil War was illustrated in books by Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux. (Pratt's copy of Downing's, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, is in the Forbes Library,

Northampton.) These books contain designs in what is familiarly called in America the Italian Villa Style. Downing describes the homes as having "broad roofs, ample verandas and arcades." Other descriptive phrases used by these architects to describe their designs are: "roofs rather flat, and projecting upon brackets," "windows of various forms, but with massive dressings," and "outside Venetian blinds." Often there was a square cupola on the roof.

These general characteristics apply to Leonard's house. But there are many extra decorations such as the voluptuous Baroque arch above the front porch with its overtly elaborate fluted columns and leaf-covered capitals. The carriage-house is large and less decorative than the house, but has two small cupolas. Spacious interior rooms accommodated large parties and the very tall windows, starting almost at floor level, adequately light the parlors with their handsome round-arched fireplaces. This house set the Victorian tone for a prosperous town.

The bequest of Mrs. Alice M. Hills in 1923 left the house and an endowment to the Amherst Woman's Club. The building is now called the Hills Memorial Club House.



APPENDIX C—Dickinson NHR District Nomination

Z DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Dickinson Historic District is an area of large mid-19th century houses sited on a hill just east of the center of Amherst. Main Street runs the length of the district from east to west along the base of the hill and is characterized by smaller lots and mixed uses. Lessey Street runs along the crest of the hill and is lined by houses. The principal architectural style represented is Italianate, but other major styles are represented as well. Non-residential properties are located along Main Street and include an early railroad station, 19th c. commercial structures, and a church. To the west is the commercial center of town. The areas to the north, south and east are primarily residential.

At the center of the district is the Dickinson House (18) (NHL), c. 1813, the oldest house in the district and also known as the Samuel Fowler Dickinson House. It is a brick 2½ story Federal style house. The principal features of the five bay wide facade are the Roman Ionic order porch and the wide Greek Revival entablature. Fenestration throughout is capped by a brick jack arch. The square, hip roofed cupola, with wide overhang and paired round arched windows, was designed by the Northampton architect William Fenn Pratt and added in the middle of the last century.

Just west of the Emily Dickinson House, on an adjoining lot, stands the William Austin Dickinson House (22). This house was built in 1856 by Edward Dickinson, father of Emily and William, and designed by William Fenn Pratt. This 2 story Italian Villa styled house has an L shaped plan with a three story square tower over the entrance. Fenestration throughout is paired and capped by a flat projecting pediment. The third story windows of the tower are round arched. An interesting feature is a wooden canopy ornament over the second story window of the tower. The tower is topped by a deeply projecting cornice with a short bell curved mansard. There are porches on the front and side elevations. Landscaping was accomplished on the advice of Frederick Law Olmstead.

To the east of the Dickinson Houses and also facing onto Main Street are the Leonard Hills House (13) and the Henry Hills House (14) known locally as the twin houses. The Henry Hills House was built in 1862 and was designed by William Fenn Pratt. While the style is Italianate, the house has many unusual features not commonly associated with that style. The house has a square plan, is three bays wide and three bays deep with a center entry, and has a low bell curved mansard roof. There is a continuous porch on the facade and side elevations of the first floor. Above the entry, at the second floor, is a pedimented porch with a large round arch flanked by two arched openings. The exterior has matched board sheathing with quoins. Second story windows are capped by triangular pediments.

The Leonard Hills House was also designed by Pratt and was built in 1864. In style it is more clearly Italianate. It too has a square plan and is three bays wide and three bays deep with a center entry. There is an ell to the rear. The entrance is protected by a large porch with paired columns surmounted by palm leaf capitals. Above this, in the center bay of the second floor, a round arched door opens onto the porch roof with balustrade. This door is framed by wooden rustication and capped by wooden voussoirs.

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and a sloping triangular pediment. The deep eaves of the low hipped roof appear to be supported by the doubled brackets. The roof is crowned by a square cupola with hipped roof and triple windows. The four chimneys are modeled after the cupola. Fenestration is single and capped by a flat cornice on consoles. The first floor facade windows are shielded by bracketed hoods. There are porches and two story bays on the side elevations.

Opposite the Hills Houses is the First National Bank Block (16), designed by William Fenn Pratt and built for the Hills in 1864.. This Italianate brick commercial block is two stories high. The facade is 7 bays wide.. The first floor has two storefronts and the entrance to the second floor, defined by granite post and lintel. The facade is crowned by a double bracketed cornice and balustrade. On either side of the building are one story additions.

Triangle Street runs north, up the hill, from Main Street and intersects Lessey Street. It is lined by three houses: a Queen Anne style (10), a Colonial Revival from 1903 (12) and a 1930's cottage house (11).

Lessey Street runs along the crest of the hill. The Thompson House (9) was built in 1877.. This Italianate House is less imposing than the Leonard Hills House. It is 2 stories high with deep eaves and doubled brackets and has a flat roofed porch. Fenestration is capped by a flat cornice and framed by shutters. Exterior sheathing is matched boards.

Next to the Thompson House, to the west, is the Lessey-Stockbridge House (8). Built about 1870, this $2\frac{1}{2}$ story house is in the High Victorian Italianate style with Stick Style elements. The house is sheathed in clapboards and has narrow cornerboards. Fenestration is 2/2 and capped by a flat cornice. The roof is a truncated hip with gables above the center bays of the three bay wide elevations. There are doubled brackets at the eaves. Within the arch of the gables is an arched wooden ornament with pendant. Across the first floor facade is an open porch. On line with the end bays of the facade are gabled dormers with straight sided pointed arch windows. There is an ell to the rear and a three sided bay on the east elevation.

Just west of this is the Delta Kappa Epsilon House (6). This Amherst College fraternity house was built in 1914 and designed by Lionel Moses II in the Georgian Revival style. The frontispiece is a copy of a typical 18th c. Connecticut Valley example.

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Immediately to the north and rear is Kappa Theta (5). This brick fraternity house was built in 1930, also in the Georgian Revival style, and designed by J.D. Leland. Dominating the Lessey Street hill and the most visible structure from the center of Amherst is the Lake Streetser House (7). Originally built about 1835, this brick Greek Revival house was added to in 1929. Karl S. Putnam, a Northampton architect, designed the western addition and Doric order portico for the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity which now occupies the house.

The William S. Tyler House (4) is believed to have been built about 1860, but its Queen Anne styling would suggest the 1890's. It may possibly have been remodelled after Tyler's death in 1897. The foundation is brick and the house is sheathed in clapboards with a belt course of vertical sheathing between the first and second floors. The attic gables are sheathed in imbricated shingles. The entrance is sheltered by a two story porch. Fenestration is varied throughout with 6/6, 12/1, 6/1, and 1/1 noted. The house has an L shaped plan, and the roof is hipped, but varied by gables and dormers.

10 Tyler Place (2) is a square plan, three bays wide, three bays deep, Italianate in style. It was moved to its present location in 1915. Sheathed in clapboards with narrow cornerboards, it is distinguished by its deep eaves, hipped roof, 2/2 fenestration capped by a flat projecting cornice, and the center entry and porch.

16 Tyler Place (3) is three bays wide and two bays deep. This two story house was built about 1870 and has a center entry with porch. Fenestration is 12/12, and the facade is topped by a flat, projecting pediment. On the rear bay of the south elevation is a 2 story, three sided bay. There is an ell to the rear. In 1941 the house was remodeled; the original mansard roof was removed, and the present hipped roof built in its place.

The Enos Cook House (1) is now used as a nursing home. It was built about 1867 and has some Gothic Revival elements. It is 2½ stories high, three bays wide and two bays deep. The house is sheathed in clapboards with vertical siding at the water table, between the first and second story windows and above the second story windows. Consoles are continuous around the house at the eaves. The center bay of the facade is recessed, and the center entry is sheltered by an arcaded, flat roofed porch. The truncated hipped roof projects at the end bays of the facade and is punctuated by gabled dormers with trefoil windows. The dormer above the center bay of the facade is a large straight-sided pointed arched gable with a single pointed arch window. On the south elevation is a three sided bay. A wing was attached to the rear ell in 1960. The open area (29) next to the Enos Cook House is the rear lawn of an elderly housing project.

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Sweetser Park (28) is a triangle formed by the intersection of Lessey and Main Streets. The land was donated to the town in 1914. The Olmstead Brothers designed the Enos F. Cook Memorial Fountain. The park was redesigned in 1959.

Facing Sweetser Park is the Masonic Temple (27). This 2 story brick Georgian Revival building was built in 1910 and designed by William B. Reid of Holyoke. There is a Palladian window above the leaded glass canopy of the center entry. Corinthian order pilasters in contrasting brick help to define the three bay wide facade.

Next to the Masonic Temple is the Amherst Record (26). This Georgian Revival house was built about 1896 and is distinguished by its Palladian window, hipped roof and bridged dormers.

133 Main Street (25) was built in 1897. Its original Queen Anne styling was greatly altered when it was converted to apartments.

First Congregational Church (24) was designed by George Hathorne and built in 1867 in a high Victorian Gothic Style similar to the work of Upjohn. The church was constructed on Monson granite. One of its most distinctive features is the full tower and spire. The church was modernized in 1915, 1924, and 1946; an addition made to the south side in 1958 was designed by Bernard Dirks. Next to the church is the Parsonage (23), also designed by Hathorne in the Gothic Revival Style. This L-shaped house is 2 stories high. The ends project, and there is a continuous porch on the first floor between the gabled projections. Gables top the windows of the second floor.

The Richard A. Mather House (21) was built in 1862 and is a simple three bay wide Greek Revival house.

257 Main Street (20) is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story Stick Style house built about 1860. Although the original siding has been covered by wood shingles, it retains its original slate roof, wooden cresting, and architectural ornamentation. The stick ornament is most notable in the gables and the entry porch.

At the eastern end of the District is the Amherst Depot of the Central Vermont Railroad built originally for the Amherst and Belchertown RR about 1853. This one story brick Italianate structure has a low sloping ridge roof with deep eaves and multi-paned round-arched fenestration and doors arranged in units of three. It is one unit deep and three units wide.

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Intrusions in the district are minor in character and impact. 38 Lessey Street (A) is a one story ranch house. The Whole Wheat Pizza Factory (C) is a one story, hollow reticulated concrete block commercial structure of about 1910. The storefront is brick with aluminum sash. Amherst Oil Company (D) is a c. 1930 one story, paneled brick garage and commercial structure.

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Two Amherst College professors also built houses in the district: William S. Tyler (4), professor of philosophy and Greek as well as an author and historian; and Richard H. Mather (21), a professor of Greek.

Other structures in the district were owned by local leaders of education, industry and commerce. Architecturally, the district is significant for its large number of structures designed or altered by William Fenno Pratt (9,14,16,18,22,13) who was a leading architect in Western Massachusetts in the mid-19th century. Other excellent examples of period architecture include the First Congregational Church and Parsonage (23 & 24), 257 Main Street (20), 10 Tyler Place (2), the revival styled fraternities (6 & 5), and the many private houses such as the Enos Cook House (1), the Amherst Record (26) or the commanding Luke Sweetser House (7).

The Amherst Depot of the Central Vermont Railroad (15) is one of the oldest extant in Massachusetts.

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Verbal Boundary Description

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westerly along the northern property line of 24 Tyler Place, then southerly along the rear property lines of 24, 16, 10, Tyler Place, then westerly along the rear property line of 10 Lessey Street, then southerly along the western property line of 10 Lessey Street, then southeasterly across Main Street and continuing southerly along the western property line of 99 Main Street, then proceeding easterly, generally, along the rear property lines of 99 through 373 Main Street, then proceeding southerly along the eastern property line of 437 Main Street to the railroad tracks and then proceeding northeasterly along the tracks, and then proceeding across Main Street to the starting point.

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Dickinson Historic District Amherst, MA. Sketch Map Key and Property Owners	4	1
Sketch Map #	Name	Owner
1.	Enos F. Cook House (c.1867) 10 Lessey Street	Amherst Redevelopment Auth. One Boltwood Walk Amherst, MA. 01002
2.	E.G. Field House (c1875) 10 Tyler Place	Mr. Raymond Gozzi 10 Tyler Place Amherst, MA. 01002
3.	John H. Noyes House (c1870) 16 Tyler Place	Mr. & Mrs. John Noyes 16 Tyler Place Amherst, MA. 01002
4.	William S. Tyler House (c1860) 24 Tyler Place	Mr. & Mrs. Charles D. Meakim 77 North Prospect Street Amherst, MA. 01002
5.	Kappa Theta (1930) 35 Tyler Place	Amherst College ATTN: Mr. Kurt Hertzfeld, Treasurer Amherst, MA. 01002
6.	Delta Kappa Epsilon (1914) 82 Lessey Street	" "
7.	Phi Gamma Delta (1835) 81 Lessey Street	" "
8.	Stockbridge House (c1870) 94 Lessey Street	Dr. Stuart Rose 94 Lessey Street Amherst, MA. 01002
9.	Thompson House (1877) 108 Lessey Street	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Wolf 108 Lessey Street Amherst, MA. 01002
10.	David B. Elder House (c1903) 36 Triangle Street	Mr. & Mrs. Carlton Brose 36 Triangle Street Amherst, MA. 01002
11.	Thomas Dillon House 28 Triangle Street	Mr. & Mrs. Elbridge Dunbar 28 Triangle St., Amherst 01002

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Dickinson Historic District Amherst, MA. Sketch Map Key and Property Owners	4	2
Sketch Map #	Name	Owner
12	B.H. Williams House (c1903) 20 Triangle Street	Mr. & Mrs. John Martin 20 Triangle Street Amherst, MA. 01002
13	Leonard M. Hill House (1864) 360 Main Street	Amherst Women's Club 35 Triangle Street Amherst, MA. 01002
14	Henry Hill House (1862)	Amherst Boy's Club 390 Main Street Amherst, MA. 01002
15	Amherst Depot, C.V.R. (c1853) 427 Main Street 13 Railroad Street	Central Vermont Railway End of Maple Street Belchertown, MA. 01007 (Please Forward)
16	First National Bank (1864) 373 Main Street	Douglas C. Elder 21 South Sunset Avenue Amherst, MA. 01002
17	Apartments (c1870) 351 Main Street	Denison Jones 200 Triangle Street Amherst, MA. 01002
18	Emily Dickinson House (1813) 280 Main Street	Amherst College ATTN: Kurt Hertzfeld, Treas Amherst, MA. 01002
19	Apartments (c1930) 285 Main Street	Denison Jones 200 Triangle Street Amherst, MA. 01002
20	Frank Kingman House (c1860) 257 Main Street	Mr. & Mrs. Edward Sunderland 257 Main Street Amherst, MA. 01002
21	Richard H. Mather House (c1863) 229 Main Street	Mrs. F. William Crandall c/o Millbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy One Chase Manhattan Plaza New York, N.Y. 10005

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Sketch Map Key and Property Owners			
Sketch Map #	Name	Owner	
22	Austin Dickinson House (1856) 214 Main Street	Mrs. Mary Hampson 214 Main Street Amherst, MA. 01002	
23	First Congregational Church Parsonage (1867) 17 Seelye Street	First Congregational Church 165 Main Street Amherst, MA. 01002	
24	First Congregational Church (1867) 165 Main Street	" "	
25	George and Charles Montague House (1897) 133 Main Street	Mr. Denison Jones 200 Triangle Street Amherst, MA. 01002	
26	Amherst Record Building (Baxter Marsh House, c.1896) 109 Main Street	Mr. Michael deSherbinin 109 Main Street Amherst, MA. 01002	
27	Masonic Temple (1910) 99 Main Street	Pacific Lodge of Masons 99 Main Street Amherst, MA. 01002	
28	Sweetser Park (c1914) Main and Lessey Streets	Board of Selectmen Town Hall Amherst, MA. 01002	
29	Empty Lot Lessey Street	Amherst Redevelopment Authority One Boltwood Walk Amherst, MA. 01002	
A	38 Lessey Street (1953)	Mr. & Mrs. Norman Enman 38 Lessey Street Amherst, MA. 01002	
B	85 Lessey Street (1959)	Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Shwartz 85 Lessey Street Amherst, MA. 01002	

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Dickinson Historic District Amherst, MA. Sketch Map Key and Property Owners	4	4
Sketch Map #	Name	Owner
C	Whole Wheat Pizza Factory (c1940) 363 Main Street	Jeffrey D. & Zella H. Tripp 70 Hillcrest Place Amherst, MA. 01002
D.	Amherst Oil Company (c1930) 321 Main Street	Amherst Oil Company 321 Main Street Amherst, MA. 01002

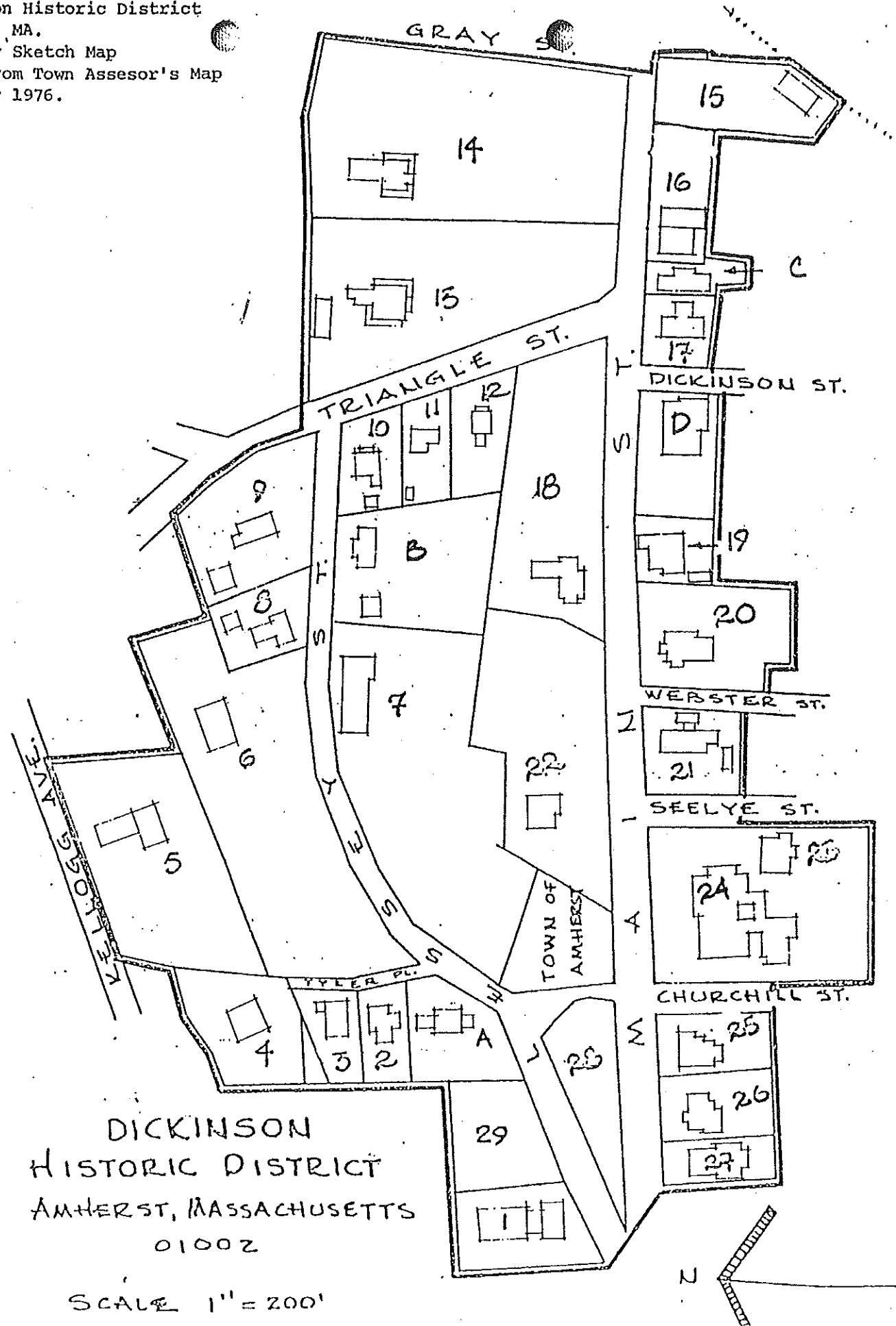
Dickinson Historic District

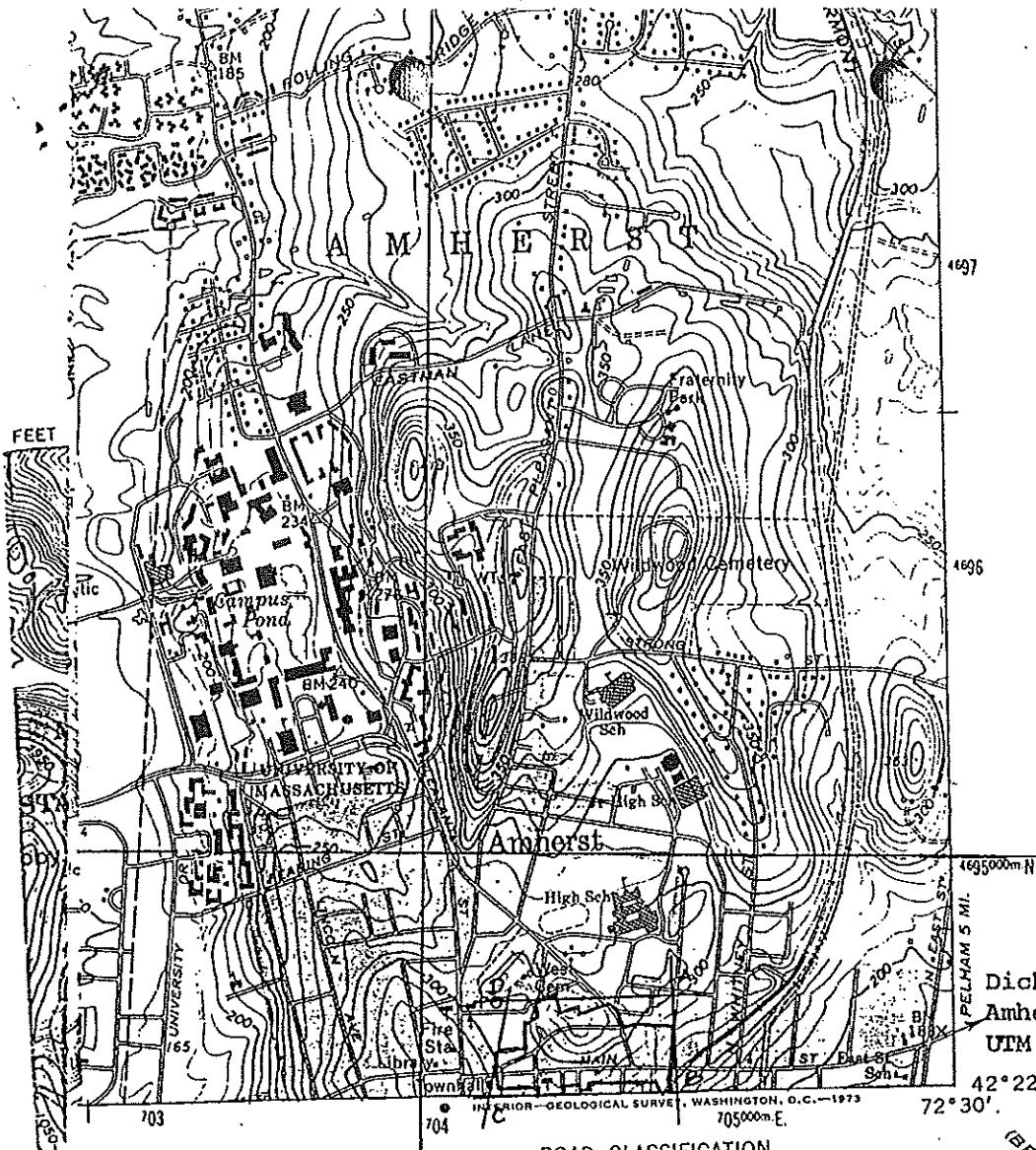
Amherst, MA.

Property Sketch Map

Taken from Town Assessor's Map

December 1976.

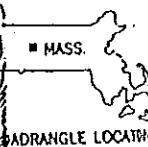




ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| Primary highway,
hard surface | Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface |
| Secondary highway,
hard surface | Unimproved road |

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route



ADRANGLE LOCATH

Dickinson Historic District
Amherst, MA.

UTM References

- 42°22'30" A 18/704860/469453C
B 18/704880/469421C
C 18/704240/469419C
D 18/704290/469450C

BELCHERTOWN
6568 N SW

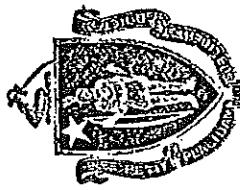
MT. TOBY, MASS.
N4222.5—W7230/7.5

1971

AMS 6468 I NE--SERIES V814

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Massachusetts Historical Commission



DICKINSON HISTORIC DISTRICT

AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

was accepted on

August 16, 1977 for inclusion in the

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register is the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation, and includes districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture. The National Register was established under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and is administered in Massachusetts by the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Elizabeth Reed Comadon

State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

Paul Blazie

Secretary of the Commonwealth
Chairman, Massachusetts Historical Commission

APPENDIX D—Dickinson NHR nomination ‘Property Sketch Map’

Dickinson Historic District
Amherst, MA.
Property Sketch Map
Taken from Town Assessor's Map
December 1976.

